RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

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THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIV NO. 76 BOMBAY TUESDAY, MARCH 30, 1926 ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 8 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Daily Edition:

	Local.	Mofussil
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
6 Months	Rs. 12-8	Rs. 15
3 Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
1 Month	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD.,

ESTABLISHED 1876.

NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,

Behind Currency Bank.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:

GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.

'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viz), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
31 Mar.	CHINA†	—	7,952
3 April	NALDERAx	—	15,993
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	—	11,430
17 ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,919
24 ,,	RANPURA	—	16,585
1 May	RAZMAK	NARKUNDAx	16,227
8 ,,	RAJPUTANA	—	16,109
15 ,,	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA	11,080
22 ,,	RAWALPINDI	—	16,100
29 ,,	DELTA	MOOLTAN	20,847
5 June	CHINA	—	7,952
12 ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA*	10,941
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	—	11,430
26 ,,	RAZMAK	MALOJAx	20,837
3 July	MOREA	—	10,918
10 ,,	RAZMAK	MANTUA	10,902
17 ,,	RAJPUTANA	—	16,500
24 ,,	RAZMAK	NALDERAx	15,993
31 ,,	RAWALPINDI	—	16,619
7 Aug.	RAZMAK	RANPURA*	16,585
14 ,,	CHINA	—	7,952
21 ,,	RAZMAK	NARKUNDAx	16,227
28 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	—	11,430

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† s.s. China 31st March extra steamer at reduced rates.

SPECIAL SHORT PERIOD FIRST SALOON RETURN TICKETS.

These tickets at reduced rates are available for passengers leaving Bombay on and after 5th June 1926 and arriving in Bombay 24th September 1926, both dates inclusive. The rates are as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train across France in both direction £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
8th April	MARGHA	8,278
29th April	DUMANA	8,427
3rd June	GHARINDA*	5,306
17th June	HATIMURA*	7,764
1st July	MANORA	7,988
22nd July	MERKARA	8,285
12th Augt.	MANELA	8,303
2nd Sept.	DUMANA *	8,441

*Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926		
1st Apl.	MOOLTAN ..	Colombo and Australia.
9th ,,	NAGPORE* ..	China & Japan.
22nd June	DELTA .. Connecting at Colombo with NARKUNDA ..	Straits, China & Japan. For Australia.

*Will not convey Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1926		
31st Mar.	KARAPARA ..	East & S. Africa.
31st ,,	BAMORA ..	Busreh via Karachi and P. Gulf Ports.
1st April	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
3rd ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast Ports.
5th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast Ports.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Penang Maru	5214	25 Mar.	8 April
*Sado Maru	5898	30 ,,	11 April
xBengal Maru	5396	11 April	15 ,,
Toyooka Maru	7098	15 ,,	24 ,,
Vamagata Maru	3807	28 ,,	12 May
Tamba Maru	5845	4 May	18 ,,

* Passenger Steamer

x Proceeds to Karachi,

For particulars please apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, (2nd Floor).

226, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.

Telephone No. 20279 Telegrams: "YUSEN."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Depart.
Tacoma Maru ..	G. Kojima	5,850	14 Mar.	28 Mar.
Vancouver Maru	....	5,864	15 ,,	30 ,,
Shinnoh Maru ..	T. Yoshioka	4,900	27 ,,	8 April
*Indus Maru ..	T. Shimazaki	4,366	30 ,,	3 ,,
Celebes Maru ..	H. Gotoh	5,863	29 ,,	10 ,,

* Proceeds to Karachi.

For particulars apply to:—

T. OHARA, Manager.

'Phone No. 2150, Telegrams: "SHOSEN."

P. O. Box. No. 555.

Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere.

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS

WE SUPPLY DOUBLE DISTILLED WATER & SALINE SOLUTION

For Intravenous or Rectal Injection in 1 lb. Sterile bottles Re. 1, and in Sterilised Ampoules 13 c. c. for 3 annas. each.

Apply—

S. N. GUNDI,

SANDHURST ROAD WEST, BOMBAY, No. 4

Telegram: GUNDISAN. Telephone No. 42112

INSURANCE.

THE EAST & WEST INSURANCE CO., LTD.

65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay

Invites special attention of the Public to their very attractive schemes of Life Insurance under Tables XII, XIII and XIV. Automatic non-forfeiture clause a speciality. Money paid never lost. AGENTS WANTED in unrepresented Districts.

For particulars apply to:—

DALAL & CO.,
Secretaries.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD

LAHORE.

Unprecedented results of the Company's Operations during the five years ended 31st December, 1923.

DECLARATION of a RECORD REVERSIONARY BONUS of Rs. 100 per thousand on all profit participating Policies whether Whole Life or Endowment for 1919-23.

Intermediate Bonus at Rs. 15 per thousand per year on with Profit Policies for current quinquennium.

Prospective Assurers may please communicate without delay with the Head Office or with any of the Branches or Chief Agencies.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappy.
(Incorporated in Holland.)
Established by Royal Charter 1824

Fully paid up Capital ..... F 80,000,000
£ 6,666,666
Reserve Funds ..... F 43,196,861
£ 3,599,738

Head Office at AMSTERDAM (Holland).

Agencies at ROTTERDAM & THE HAGUE

Head Agency at BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:

Dutch East Indies:—

Bandjermasin	Macassar	Semarang
Bandoeng	Medan	Sourabaya
Cheribon	Padang	Solo
Djember	Palembang	Tegal
Djocja	Pekalongan	Tjilatjap
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Weltevreden

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
British India:—Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon.
Japan:—Kobe.
China:—Hongkong, Shanghai.

London Bankers:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 100,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.

Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.

BOMBAY OFFICE:—82, Esplanade Road.

A. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Actg: Agent.

Dr. D. Writer & Co.

Have always in stock sugar-coated "Tikli" Brand tablets of Quinine Bisulph. Purgative, Vegetable Laxative and plain Tikli as Soda-Mint Aspirin, Anti-malarial Soda water and Lemonade.

Can be had from respectable Chemists and the Manufacturer

Dr. D. Writer & Co,

Corner Grant Road BOMBAY, No. 7.

INSURANCE.

1925 ANNUAL REPORT

A Year of Achievement

New Insurance written	Rs.	20,16,83,685
Insurance in Force	,,	98,38,85,325
Assets - - - - - -	,,	18,44,38,213
Payments to Policyholders	,,	1,64,16,935
Dividends to be paid Policyholders in 1926	,,	40,49,085

SALIENT FEATURES

Record Volume of New Business
Largest Payments to Policyholders
Increased Dividends to Policyholders
Favourable Mortality
Company continued the practice of investing its funds in Government Bonds, High Class Municipal Debentures and First Mortgages on Improved Real Estate

Write for Copy of Annual Report

THE MANUFACTURERS' LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1887

Bombay Offices:—49/51, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort.

M. KANJI & CO., *General Agents.*

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED:—1910:

Dividend declared annually since 1922 at 30 %

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor, Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA. Or to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents Roof Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon—Bombay.

"B. C. P. W." ASVAN— Best Nervine Tonic.

"B. C. P. W." PYREX— Malaria Specific.

MANUFACTURED BY

BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, Ld.

Can be had from all Chemists or from their

SOLE AGENTS:—

THE POPULAR PHARMACY (Regd.)

(Phone No. 40784.)

18, Lamington Road, GRANT ROAD. and at Sandhurst Road GIRGAUM.

GAJJAR'S PLAGUE SPECIFICS

80 P. C. CURE

PLAGUE SOLUTION :—for internal administration
BUBO OINTMENT :—for external application
GERMICIDE :—Preventive for Plague, Cholera, etc.
LIVER SOLUTION :—Best Laxative and purgative
AGUE MIXTURE :—for Malaria and Dengue

Cologne Water, all B. P. Tinctures, etc.

For Particulars write To:—

IONIC PHARMACY, GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA
PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—— Advertisement Department. "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—MEN, everywhere, to earn Rs. 60 weekly at home. Full details and working plan sent for 5 annas stamps. Apply BUSINESS STANDARDS SERVICE BUREAU, 10, Temple Road, Colombo, Ceylon.
A R2911

WANTED.—By a European firm, an ACCOUNTANT, thoroughly conversant with fire and marine insurance accounts. Apply with details to Box No. 1301, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 26310

WANTED—STUDENTS to take advantage of our Unique and Most Rapid POSTAL Course in SLOAN-DUPLOYAN Shorthand. Only 12 Easy Lessons. Success Guaranteed. English Degrees and Diplomas are awarded. Latest Speed Record 309 words in one minute. SLOAN-DUPLOYAN Shorthand books always in Stock. Full particulars FREE from Sole Headquarters in India:—THE INDIAN CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGE, Batala (Punjab.)
A R2840

EDUCATIONAL.

TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL TRAINING.—A thorough knowledge of your Profession or Trade is essential to ensure success in your career. We can train you in your spare time and shall send you full particulars of our courses. Apply (stating your profession) to the REGISTRAR, INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS OF LONDON, 17, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay.
M 24391

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR.
"Bombay Chronicle"
Wedows St., Fort, Bombay.

MATRIMONIAL.

A MIDDLE AGED, childless, Gujrati Bania, widower, Pleader by profession, having a very decent income, desires to marry a suitable high caste Gujrati Hindu girl. Correspondence strictly confidential. Write to Box No. 1306, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M R2922

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

FAMOUS SWADESHI BELAPUR SUGARS.—Belapur Sugars are now used in many TEMPLES including BIGGEST TEMPLES of BOMBAY and of JUNAGADH KATHIAWAR, hence all Hindus (even those having any orthodox views) being worshippers of the temples can now use these Sugars safely. For supply please apply Messrs. MOOLCHAND MOHANLAL RAMCHAND Building, 2nd Floor, opposite Gokuldass Tejpal Hospital, Carnac Road, Bombay 2. Belapur Sugars can also be had from Messrs. TULSIDASS RAMCHANDRA, Sugar Merchants of INDIAN SUGARS only Bhat Bazar, Mandvi Bombay 3.
T R2927

GLORIFY YOUR HEALTH.—Beautifies, stimulates the complexion, EGYPTIAN THERMAE, (Meadows Street) Back Paper Currency, Bombay.
T R2933

PROFESSION.

FOR ASTROLOGY, Palmistry and Phrenology, See Prof. MORESHWAR RAMCHANDRA JOSHI, at Mahamadi Building, Room 5, Sadashiv Street, Girgaon, Bombay. Personally or by Post between 7 and 10 morning and evening.
P R2836

NAV-JIWAN (Registered)—Glory of Ayurvedic Medicines, best tonic, sure cure for Sexual Weakness and other diseases of Genito-Urinary Organs. Once tried always used. Useable in all seasons. Price per Phial Rs. 2/4/0. AGENTS WANTED: RAJVAIDYA G. SHIVLAL Ayurved Martand, Rawalpindi.
P R2844

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for Ans. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc., PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy). 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah.)

N. B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," A guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage Rs. 5 Extra.

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are Published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per s.s. "SHINNOH MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 27th of March, from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge and for cargo in bags within three days after discharge. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunny. Messrs. ERICSON & RICHARDS, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained. A good portion of cargo transhipped from s.s. "Altai Maru" (Under General Average) has arrived by this steamer and consignees thereof are requested to expedite their General Average business without delay.

MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 2nd, 3rd and 5th proximo, those days being Public Holidays (EASTER) under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

By Order,
J. G. RIDLAND,
Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 23rd March, 1926.
26340

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I have been appointed Liquidator of the Bombay Motor Service, Ltd. (In voluntary liquidation).

All persons indebted to the Company are forthwith required to pay their debts to the undersigned and all persons having claims against the Company are requested to submit them to the undersigned together with proofs of the same.

Dated this 27th day of March, 1926.
MADHAVLAL MAKANJI,
Liquidator.
The Bombay Motor Service Ltd.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
R2934

TENDERS.

NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the erection of a Building at [illegible] of Sandhurst Road and Hughes Road for Messrs. Binodiram Balchand. The Tenders will be received at the Office of the undersigned not later than 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) on THURSDAY, the 1st April, 1926.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the undersigned.

SHAPOORJEE N. CHANDABHOY AND CO.,
F.R.I.B.A., M.I., Struct. E., (Lon.) etc.
Chartered Architects, etc.
Morarbhai Building,
43, Apollo Street,
Fort, Bombay.
C26339

KARACHI MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of disinfectant fluid in drums, each drum containing 15 gallons. Disinfectant fluid manufactured in India will be preferred. All such disinfectant fluid must have a carbolic acid co-efficiency of not less than 12 as tested by the Rideal Walker Test and a copy of the registered certificate to this effect must accompany the tender and any disinfectant fluid not complying with the test will be rejected and the penalties enforced as per conditions of contract.

Tenders will be received in sealed covers on Undersigned's name and address on 15th April, 1926, at 3-0 p.m. Tender forms can be had from Municipal Office free of charge. Municipality do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

E. D. SHROFF,
Health Officer,
Karachi Municipality.
C26358

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SURAJMAL BHOJABHAI MEHTA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 79, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land containing an area of eight hundred and fifty-three square yards or thereabouts, situate on and being Plot No. 5 of the Sandhurst Road (West) Estate of the Board in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, bounded, on the East by Plot No. 4 of the said estate leased to Bai Dossibai, wife of Ardeshir Daruwalla and on the North by a land of the Board laid out as a service passage and forming portion of land bearing New Survey Nos. 7934 and 7936, together with the buildings thereon consisting of a ground floor and three upper floors, with a ground floor shop, on the South-West corner and an out-building which said premises are now in the occupation of the Lessee or his under-tenants and are assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 445 (2 and 4) Street Nos. 809A and 809C bearing Cadastral No. 1600.

Dated this 29th day of March, 1926.
MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C26359

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

SAVINGS BANK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the rate of interest on SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS will be reduced to 3 1/2 per cent. per annum with effect from the 1st March, 1926, and that the rate of interest on SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS will be reduced to 3 1/2 per cent per annum with effect from the 1st May, 1926.

N. M. MURRAY.
D. S. McCLURE (Offg.)
Managing Governors.
C25008

BLACK HAIR-DYE.

It turns grey hair in 2 minutes of application into Black. No dye is like it and none will give you such satisfaction. R. U. Secretary of H. H. Nizam's Government writes from Hyderabad: "We used many hair-dyes, Indian and English but found yours the best of all. Re. 1 As. 4 for 1 box; Rs. 3 As. 4 for 3 boxes. Postage extra. Dr. Bhaishankar J. Vaid, Shop No. 55 (B) Kandewadi, Bombay No. 4.

STOMACH TROUBLES QUICKLY REMEDIED.

Disorders of the stomach are, generally speaking, always caused by harmful acid which accumulates, causing fermentation in the stomach and often agonising pain. You have only to get rid of the excess acid and strengthen the stomach lining, when the whole trouble will leave you. The instant you take a dose of Bisurated Magnesia, all possibility of digestive pain ceases to exist, because this preparation immediately counteracts the *cause* of the discomfort.

It doesn't matter whether your trouble be indigestion, gastritis or dyspepsia; whatever it is, if it causes pain in the stomach, Bisurated Magnesia will give you the relief you have long sought. Get a package today from the nearest chemist; it costs little, and is obtainable in either powder or tablet form. The very first dose will convince you that your stomach troubles will quickly be remedied by this, the one remedy prescribed by doctors and used with success the world over.

NOTE.—Every genuine package of Bisurated Magnesia bears the trade-mark word "BISMAG" on the wrapper.

SAVE YOUR INCOME-TAX
by CONSULTING
PAREKH & Co.
Incorporated Certified Accountants,
Public Accountants, Auditors, Income Tax and Super-Tax Experts.
Offices:—
1. M. P. Baria Building, Pydhony Bombay.
2. Gaya Building, Mandvi, near Centr Bank of India, Ltd.
3. Shijotri Bank Building, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Cotton Telegraphic Information Service

ESTABLISHED UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF SHETH VERAJLAL RANCHHORDAS TARWALA.

Having had wide experience as Commission Agents for over 15 years in cotton, linseed, and bullion markets, we have now organised a special service for giving instantaneous and effective telegraphic information as to the tone and fluctuations in the important markets of the world.

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Cotton Telegraphic Information Service,
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Telegrams:—"COMEALONG."
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AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-NIGHT at 6-30 only.
DR. ALVARO
The Monarch of Mystery in a Scientific entertainment.
FOR THE FIRST TIME.
SPIRIT PICTURES.
Booking at Rose & Co., Popular Prices.

EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-DAY
6-15, 8-15 and 10 P.M.
"THE CHRISTIAN"
Adapted from the world famous play of HALL CAINE.
A Panorama of human loves, hates and tenderness.
MATINEE on FRIDAY at 4 p.m.

EMPRESS THEATRE
TO-DAY 6-30 & 9-30 p.m
MADAN THEATRES LTD.
presents
The Mightiest Dramatic spectacle of all the ages.
THIRD WEEK'S SUCCESSFUL RUN.
THE TEN COMMANDMENTS
Spectacles of Grandeur—Miracles of Photography—Tragedy and Romance.
IT IS TEACHING THE WORLD HOW TO LOVE!
MATINEE on FRIDAY at 3-30 p.m.

Under the kind patronage of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda,
GANDHARV NATAK MANDALI
Will stage on
WEDNESDAY, 31st Mar, 1926, at 8-30 p.m.
SHAKUNTAL.
Our SPECIAL PROGRAMME for the EASTER HOLIDAYS.
ALL MATINEE PERFORMANCES AT 3 P.M.
FRIDAY, 2nd April, 1926
NAND KUMAR.
SATURDAY, 3rd April 1926
SWAYAMVAR.
SUNDAY, 4th April, 1926.
ASHA NIRASHA.
MONDAY, 5th April 1926
DRAUPADI.
AT THE
NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
GRANT ROAD.
Booking as usual.

Read the full Story.
OF
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OR
THE BACK BAY RECLAMATION SCHEME
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PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
Presents
'THE PRUDE'S FALL'
(SIX REELS)
starring
JANE NOVAK
A thrilling and most vivid drama, depicting the suffering brought upon a young woman by her lack of understanding of modern life.
'FELIX at the TRIAL'
(cartoon)
Pathe Super Gazette
Shown exclusively at the Royal Opera House
Twice the length of the ordinary Gazette and giving all the latest news in Pictures.
TIME: 6, 8 & 10 P. M.
PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

TO-NIGHT & THIS WEEK
KRISHNA'S SUPER PRODUCTION
IMMORTAL HOPE
Starring MISS EMILLE.
Written and Photographed by:—Mr. CHIMANLAL LUHAR, B.Sc.
Directed by:— Mr. HORSHADROY MEHTA.
Beautiful Historical story of Rajasthan, Alladin's ambition, Hindu-Muslim Unity, Meeting of Rana of Chitore and Sultan of Delhi.
TIME: 5—7—9—11. Saturday and Sunday.
Matinee Show at 3 p.m.
KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE

"George Washington Jr."
with
WESLEY BARRY—"Freckles"
in the leading role!
A laughable Comedy of an honest young man and diplomatic intrigues in the National Capital. A simple, straight forward, loveable Hero who faces dreadful looking Bolshevik's with a Smile!
Also:
HAROLD LLOYD
In 2 Reels of Laughter
"I DO"
POPULAR PRICES:
3 As. 6 As. 8 As. 12 As. & Re. 1/-
TO-DAY at: 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 P.M.
CROWN CINEMA
MARBLE HEATRE, Sandhurst Road

Cinema Majestic
GIRGAUM
PRESENTS TO-DAY
SHARDA FILM'S PHOTOPLAY
VAMP
DAILY BEGINS AT 5 P.M.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 29.

Shinon Maru, Yoshioka, Kobe.
Golden Sea, Garbatt, Durban.
City of Exeter, Elliott, Liverpool.
Goalpara, Davies, Moulmein.

DEPARTURES.

March 30.

Assyria, Erskin, Liverpool.

LOADING.

March 29.

Steamer Ocean Monarch for Rangoon.
Steamer Goalpara for Calcutta.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(MONDAY, March 29.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

2 Assyria, 4949 L'pool, 30/3, Grahams
4 Charibury, 2997, Hamburg, 6/4, L Edwards Ltd.
6 Ct. Simla 5955, Karachi, 1/4 K N & Co.
7 Birkenfels 3851, Karachi N F L Edwards Ltd.
8 Nestlea, 2473, Antwerp, 5/4, L Edwards Ltd.
9 Karapara, 3,722 Durban, 31/3, M M and Co.
10 C/Kimberley, 3979, Barcelona, 3/4, J Finlay and Co
11 Ct Newcastle, 4462, Karachi, 29/3, E N. Co.
12 C/Exeter, 6023, Karachi, 7/4, K Nixon and Co.
12 China, 4173, London, 30/3, M M and Co.
13 Snowdon, 3248, Dunkirk, NF T M & Co.
14 Cracovia, 4566, Trieste, 1/4, L Triestino.
16 Halizones, 3137, Dunkirk, N.F., J Finlay and Co.
B P S Nevasa, 5641, Southampton, 29/3, Div. M T O.
B P S Kaiser-i-Hind, 5989, London, 10/4, M M and Co.
J End Nurmahal, 3380, Rangoon, 30/3, T Morrison and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Hoogkerk, 3170, Hamburg, 5/4, E. D. Sassoon and Co.
2 Shinnoh Maru, 3582, N.F., N.F., O S Kaisha.
3 Bamora, 1878, P Gulf, 31/3, M M and Co.
4 Varela, 1932, Busreh, 2/4 M M & Co.
5 Vancouver Maru, 4259, Kobe, 2/4, O S Kaisha.
7 Fenanj Maru, 3215, Japan, N.F., N G Kaisha.
9 Nagpore, 3226, Kobe, 9/4, M M and Co.
14 Vita, 1955, Karachi, 29/3, M M and Co.
15 Bankura, 1805, P. Gulf, 7/4 M M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Capo-di-Monte, 3544, Karachi, 10/4, L T and M I S N Co.
B Alavi, 2157, Jeddah, 3/4, T Morrison and Co.
G Ahmedi, 1381, P Gulf, 3/4, S Hassam and Co.
H Cuncolim 106, M Coast, 3073, M H Mahatma.
D/E Jalavijaya, 2297, N.F., N.F., Scindia S N Co.
K Jayanti, 2627, Jeddah, N.F., H S Shushtary and Co.
L/M Homayun, 2732, Jeddah, N.F., T Morrison and Co.
N Othello, 3277, Karachi, 6/4, J Finlay and Co.
O/S Dara, 3083, Jeddah, 10/4, T Morrison and Co.

EXPORTS.

March 29.

S S China for London:—73 bundles lamb skins, 2 bundles rabit skins, H A M Sawel; 12 cwts cattle fish, Kevelram and Co; 20 cwts cardamoms, R S Tata and Co; 3 bales lamb skins, 4 bales fox skins, 1 bale woollen carpets, Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd; 8 bales woollen carpets, M M and Co; 51 cwts gum Arabic, 112 cwts gum olibanum, E Virjee and Co; 9 bundles woollen carpets, Grindlay and Co Ltd; 5 bales goat skins, M Laduck; 16 cases pig bristles, 7 bundles woollen carpets, Grindlay and Co Ltd.

For Philadelphia:—1 bale carpets, 5 cwts sandal wood boxes and ware, D Chellaram.

S S Nestlea for Ghent:—385 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros Ltd; 112 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Cracovia for Venice:—224 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Trieste:—4 bales cotton, The Bombay Co Ltd; 55 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Constantinople:—35 bales cotton piece-goods, R Toolsidas.

S S Chalbury for Hamburg:—111 cwts empty cylinders, Turner Hoare and Co Ltd; 1520 cwts myrabollams, M B Kaisha Ltd; 20 cwts gum olibanum, E Virjee and Co; 19 bales cow hides, H M Halim and Co; 20 bales goat skins, M Laduck; 150 cwts zinc dust, Trivedi and Co.

For Helsingferse:—10 cwts cardamoms, E Virjee and Co.

S S City of Simla for Dunkirk:—110 bales cotton, B Cursondas and Co.

S S City of Kimberley for Barcelona:—50 bales cotton, H Nensey and Co.

For Leith:—267 cwts fleshing, N V Velmohomed.

S S Kaisar-i-Hind for London:—175 cwts deer horns, J Rahimtoola; 21 bales cow hides, P E Boyce and Son.

S S Snowdon for Dunkirk:—55 bales cotton, The Bombay Co Ltd.

S S Halizones for Dunkirk:—56 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Hoogkerk for Antwerp:—4000 cwts linseed oil cake, B H Lele; 5999 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros; 3850 cwts linseed oil cake, N V Velmahomed; 50 bales cotton, R D Tata and Co Ltd.

For Hamburg:—100 cwts poppy seed, G Hansraj and Co; 2000 cwts linseed, 1000 cwts castor seed, 9998 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

For Rotterdam:—56 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Capodemonte for Marseilles:—750 tons manganese ore, Grindlay and Co Ltd.

For Genoa:—1 package woollen carpets, Thos. Cook and Son Ltd; 110 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

S S Vancouver Maru for Kobe:—232 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 2000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Nagoya:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

S S Nagpore for Osaka:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Shanghai:—500 bales cotton, C Bomanjee and Co; 1500 bales cotton, The Patel Cotton Co Ltd; 500 bales cotton, R S Tata and Co Ltd; 1000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Kobe:—1000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

S S Penang Maru for Yokkaichi:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd; 1000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai:—600 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 1166 bales cotton, The Patel Cotton Co Ltd; 2000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd; 1000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—3000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd; 1000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd; 1200 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

March 29.

S S Haleric from New York, Agents F F Campbell and Co Ltd:—20 cases candy, 25 cases hams and bacon, 85 cases vaseline, 80 cases canned salmon, 107 cases soap, 66 cases paper, 147 cases steel hinges, 37 cases files, 55 cases Force food, 79 cases bolts and nuts, 67 cases harmless drugs, 55 cases pharmaceutical products, 55 cases cotton piece-goods, 25 cases brass and iron screws, 226 cases aluminium circles, 28 cases puffed rice and wheat, 43 cases antiphlogistine, 51 cases toilet preparation, 35 cases cotton tents, 44 cases 16 bales cotton remnants, 27 bales cotton goods, 93 bales cotton domestics, 23 cases automobile bumpers and fitting, 71 cases 11 packages harmless medicine, 515 cases Quaker oats, 16 cases typewriters, 20 cases 36 boxes auto parts, 13 boxes automobile, 300 bags corn starch, 155 drums 3 barrels lubricating oil, 20 barrels wax, 148 drums transit oil, 1 case sealing wax, 144 bars silver bullion, 471 bars silver, 120 packages globes, 12 crates auto wheels, 1 keg gold coin, 16 cases playing cards, 18 cases talcum powder, 13 cases steel handles, 10 cases bookbinders cloth, 20 crates, oil stoves, 13 bundles bolts and nuts, 12 bundles 25 cases listerine, 29 packages hurricane lanterns, 13 casks bichromate of soda crysoi, 53 cases paint, 16 cases 37 boxes clocks, 5 cases brushes, 8 cases hosiery, 8 cases face cream, 55 kegs aniline dye-stuff, 12 cases extract, 5 cases zinc and copper sheets, 9 cases batteries, 9 cases ink, 18 cases canned fruits, 5 cases hardware, 5 cases glue, 10 cases steel ceiling, 10 cases canned asparagus, 5 cases rubber goods.

From Aden:—1 bag corn starch.

S S Jalavijaya from Rangoon, Agents The Scindia Steam N Co Ltd:—350 bags paloon, 263 bags chola, 150 bags green moong, 291 bags white beans, 66010 bags rice, 13 bales waste wool, 17 pieces tin blocks, 2 cases brass ware.

From Alleppey:— 209 bags pepper, 455 bags 60 robbins ginger, 249 bags turmeric, 902 bags copra, 83 bags cinemon flower, 53 bags catcholum, 25 bags pingal, 12 bundles 11 crates cotton and wood boxes and boards, 4 rolls coir matting.

S S Ruysdad from Calcutta, Agents Grahams Trading Co Ltd:—7050 tons coal.

S S Aungban from Rangoon, Agents Shaw Wallace and Co:—350 casks kerosine, 1733193 gallons kerosine in bulk, 1428 casks lubricating oil, 25 casks mineral grease, 2700 cases candles, 48 bags stearine wax, 1 case printed labels.

S S Nawab from Rangoon, Agents Turner Morrison and Co Ltd:—60 pieces block tin, 12004 bags rice.

From Calicut:—546 bags cocoanuts, 200 bags copra, 99 bales cotton, 90 jottas coir yarn, 39 H/cases tea.

From Badagara:—179 bags cocoanuts, 464 bags copra, 93 bags pepper.

From Cannanore:—13 bales cotton piece-goods, 648 bags cocoanuts, 164 bags copra.

From Punani:—199 bags cocoanuts.

From Cochin:—40 bags dry ginger.

From Tellichery:—4 H/cases tea.

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to the notice which appeared some days ago in the daily papers regarding the Management of the Matheran Steam Tramway Co., being taken over by the Matheran Steam Tramway Co., Ltd., may I take the opportunity of respectfully suggesting the new Management to resume the booking of the 2nd Class tickets which the middle class find it so convenient that they would readily take advantage of same very widely, during the ensuing Easter Holidays. Mr. Editor, will you please corroborate this statement with a view to impress upon the new Management to carry out this suggestion forthwith.—Yours, etc.

A 2ND CLASS PASSENGER.

March 3.

Mr. J. A. Madan, I.C.S., Registrar of Co-operative Societies, presided over the opening of the Supervisers' training class organised by the Maharashtra branch of the Co-operative Institute. Prof. Bhagavat, President of the Institute branch gave a short history of the class and the efforts made by the institute to get efficient supervisors. Mr. Madan in an instructive speech impressed upon the audience the importance of supervising the unions in order to make the movement successful.

PASSING SHOW CIGARETTES
JOY IN EVERY PUFF!
for they are made from Pure Golden Virginia Tobacco— Unadulterated, and
WILL NOT AFFECT YOUR THROAT
PASSING SHOW
VIRGINIA CIGARETTES
MADE IN LONDON
50 for Rs.14 IN AIRTIGHT TINS
10 for 4 Annas IN PACKETS
MADE IN LONDON, ENGLAND, BY CARRERAS, LTD.
136 years' reputation for quality.

Eczema, Rashes

Sores & Eruptions Soon Heal when the Blood is cleansed with

Clarke's Blood Mixture

"In 3 weeks my face was entirely cleared."

Mr. Charles S. Abbott, of 28, Rendlesham Road, Clapton, London, England, writes:—

"In July last I contracted a very bad attack of Barber's Rash. My face was covered with the sore places and was very painful and swollen. I attended a hospital for some time, undergoing electric treatment, etc., without any appreciable result. Then a member of the family persuaded me to try a bottle of Clarke's Blood Mixture. The first two bottles stopped all the discharge and the swelling vanished. In 3 weeks my face was entirely cleared and no trace of the complaint has ever reappeared."

Profit by Mr. Abbott's Experience and **Start Cleansing Your Blood to-day**

Just as good for Abscesses, Ulcers, Bad Legs, Piles, Swollen Glands, Rheumatism & Gout

Of all Dealers—Sole Wholesale Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon: Messrs. G. ATHERTON & Co., Calcutta and Rangoon.

TAILORS & COMPLETE OUTFITTERS
J. Dias & Bros
173, PRINCESS ST. BOMBAY.

Palm Beach suits, complete Rs. 29/-
Silk suit complete Rs. 45/-
White office suit, Rs. 12/-
Office white trousers Rs. 4/-

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

March 29.

Yesterday Reuter reported unchanged to 1 point lower in old crop and 6 to 5 points up in new crop in New York futures. The market advanced early on trade and Commission Houses buying on reports of unfavourable weather. Liverpool has been reported 1 to 4 points higher.

There is no change to report concerning the position of the American market, which at the moment is as exceedingly dull and featureless, but we are led to believe that this state of affairs will not last long as we have now reached a period when reports and rumours regarding new crop prospects in America may begin to play their part, and should they be at all of a bullish character we hold the view that the market may quickly respond to the same.

As regards the local market, we can see no reason at the moment to look for any greater activity in the immediate future or any fluctuations of importance either one way or the other from the present level of prices.

A slight change being reported in New York futures the Marwari bazar opened this morning half a rupee lower with Broach April/May at Rs. 350½ and going up to Rs. 350 3/4 closed at Rs. 350½. Exporters and Commission Houses were moderate sellers. At Sewri the bazar opened at Rs. 350½ and closed at Rs. 351. Commission and Japanese Houses were moderate buyers.

July/August opened at Rs. 351 and closed at Rs. 351½. The market was totally lifeless. Fine Oomra May opened at Rs. 319½ and eased to Rs. 318½ on selling by a Japanese House, and closed at Rs. 319. Whilst July opened at Rs. 320 and closed at Rs. 319½. Commission Houses were moderate sellers. Bengal May and July were nominally quoted Rs. 261 and Rs. 264 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet on Saturday and the demand was moderate. About 3,600 bales are reported to have been sold.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS AT 6 P.M.

Bombay, March 29.

Fully Good Broach April/May	351
Fully Good Broach July/August	352½
Fully Good Bengal May	262½
Fully Good Bengal July	265½
Fine Oomra May	320
Fine Oomra July	321

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 29.

Description.	Super-fine.	Fine	Good	Good
M G Bengal	286	276	264	254
M G Surat	425	430	420	410
M G Oomra No. 3	337	327	312	
M G Central Provinces No. 1	372	362	347	
M G Central Provinces No. 2	360	350	335	
M G Broach No. 2	377	370	360	352
M G Punjab/American	390	380	370	360
M G Navsari	455	450	440	450

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, March 29.

Fully Good Broach April/May	351
Fully Good Broach July/August	352
Fully Good Bengal May	261
Fully Good Bengal July	264
Fine Oomra May	319
Fine Oomra July	320

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 29.

	Ready. New.	March.
Bengal Superfine M.G.	285	.....
Bengal Fine M G	272/75	.....
Bengal F. G. M. G.	260/62	263
Sindh/Punjab Fine M G	270	.....
Sindh/Punjab F G M G	260	.....
Punjab/Americans M G	350/80	.....
Wardha/Hingt Fine M G	350/55	.....
Nagpur Fine M G	350/55	.....
Yeotmal Fine M G	325/40	.....
Pulgaon Fine M G	330/40	.....
Arvi Fine M G	330/40	.....
Amraoti Fine M G	310/30	.....
Khamgaon/Akola Fine M G	310/30	320
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	300/10	.....
Khandesh Fine M.G.	300/10	.....
Khandesh F.G. M.G	.....	.....
Broach Fully Good M G	360	351
Broach Fine Good M G	568	.....
Muthia Fine M.G.	280	.....
Muthia F. G. M. G.	270	.....
Dharwar S G.	.....	.....
Coompta M G	375/80	.....
Westerns M.G.	325/40	.....
Westerns H.G.	.....	.....
Miraj M G	375/80	.....
Cambodia M. G	415	.....

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, March 29.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 27th March 1926:—

Cotton	12,703 bales.
Wheat	7,281 cwts.
Linseed	10,684 cwts.
Rape, etc.,	1,467 cwts.
Gingellyseed	1,046 cwts.
Poppyseed	14 cwts.
Groundnuts	2,913 cwts.
Castorseed	9,795 cwts.
Rice	2,933 cwts.
Myrabolams	4,571 cwts.
Cottonseed	3,008 cwts.
Mowraseed	Nil.
Gram	1,315 cwts.
Jawar	9,411 cwts.
Masur	Nil.
Barley	Nil.
Bajri	2,761 cwts.
Coal	2,556 tons.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, March 29.

Ready prices have improved by about 4 annas per cwt in Saturday's closing price-levels. Our forward market has also improved to-day evidencing a rise of about a pence in February/March, of 4d in July/September and of 5d in October/December shipment prices for Java Sugar. Prices for February/March shipment for B R B Beet Sugar also record a rise of about 2d in Saturday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing qotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 15/12 per cwt.
Shipment February/March sh 15/11 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment July/September sh 15/1 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment October/December sh 15/3 per cwt F B H.

Mauritius Crystal Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 15/19 per cwt.

B R B Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 15/16 per cwt.
Shipment February/March sh 15/4 per cwt. F B H.

METAL REPORT.

London, March 27.

Tin Block £287.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	27-3-26	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh	106	2,82,402	2,59,789
Central India ..	1,320	3,26 096	2,76,627
Barsi and Nagar ..	586	1,82,166	1,68,574
Hyderabad-Gaorani		66,004	86,670
Berar	2,240	4,21 813	5,07,068
Central Provinces ..	1,467	2,17,428	2,35,260
Total Oomras ..	5,719	14,95,999	15.33,983
Dholera	1,520	1,72,938	1.08,936
N.W. Provinces ..	..	1.26.889	1.27-078
Rajputana	402	84.817	50,388
Sind-Punjab ..	412	2.31,705	3.33,304
Broach	3,484	2,74,847	1 63,912
Coompta & Dharwar	583	29,491	26,394
Westerns-Northerns	339	18,434	25,349
Coconada		1,476	923
Tinnevelly and Cambodia ..		7,218	9,186
Persian		2,310	1.919
American		1310	9,062
Egyptian and African	241	41,972	29,538
Comilla, Burma & other sorts ..	..	468	3,487
Total ..	12,703	24,88,084	24 23.459

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	1st Sept. to 25th Mar 23-3-26	This year	Last year
Europe	1,121	3,58,103	3,74,181
Japan & China ..	1,800	11,68,611	11,13,855
Coast Ports ..		18,587	12.558
Up country by Rail		55,773	8,698
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan ..	..	71,677	81,022
Total	2,921	16,72,751	15,90,314

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, March 27.

Total in Sight 14,760,000 bales.
Egyptian Visible Supply 391,000 bales.
East Indian Visible Supply 164,000 bales.
American Visible Supply 4,444,000 bales.
Other Visible Supply 292,000.
Total Sales 23,000 bales.
East Indian Sales 400 bales.
East Indian Stock 20,000 bales.
East Indian Forwarded 2,400 bales.
East Indian Imports 5,000 bales.
American Afloat 91,000 bales.
East Indian Afloat 26,000 bales.
Total Afloat 191,000 bales.
Takings of the Worlds Spinners of American Cotton 258,000.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

Bombay, March 29.

(Issued by the Hindustani Merchants' Association, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay):—

	Native Rs. As. Ps.	Mer. Rs. As. Ps.
KHADI:—		
Textile Per lb	0 14 0	
Century ..	0 13 0	
Jacob ..	0 13 0	
E. D. Sassoon ..	0 13 0	
Elphinstone ..	0 13 0	
Bombay Cotton ..	0 12 6	
Jamshed ..	0 12 6	
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34|40 In.—		
Standard ..	1 2 9	
Century ..	1 2 6	
Hindustan ..	1 3 3	
Fazal (Mahal) ..	1 3 0	
Phoenix ..	1 2 9	
Pabaney (Phoolmala) ..	1 2 6	
Manekji (Patangia) ..	1 2 0	
Kalamardan ..	1 2 6	
Daud Sahib ..	1 1 6	
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) 5202|5303:—		No.
Rachael Mill Per lb	1 3 3	
Hindustan ..	1 3 0	
David Mills ..	1 3 3	
Apollo ..	1 3 0	
E D Sassoon ..	1 2 6	
LONG CLOTH X Quality:—		
Kohinoor Mill ..	1 2 0	
Swan Finlay ..	1 2 0	
Gold Mohur ..	1 3 3	
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In.—		
Textile Mills (Hand) ..	1 1 6	
Spring (Merchant) ..	1 1 6	
Century (Bugle) ..	1 1 0	
Apollo (Pyala) ..	1 0 6	
Tata Mill (Darji) ..	1 1 6	
Sakuntala ..	1 1 0	
Sundari Byrand ..	1 1 0	
DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance ..	1 3 3	
Jacob E D ..	1 1 0	
Century ..	1 3 0	
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance) ..	1 3 3	
Century ..	1 2 0	
Jacob E D ..	1 1 0	
1386 Tata ..	3 5 0	
CHECK GREY DRILL by lbs. 5:—		
Bombay Cotton Per Piece	4 12 0	
Jamshed ..	4 12 0	
Century ..	5 0 0	
Pearl Pabaney £5 ..	5 0 0	
Hindustan No. 902 ..	5 4 0	
BLEACHED CHECK:—		
Kasturchand Mill:— ..	6 5 0	
BLACK CHECK:—		
5800 Sholapur ..	12 6 0	
Textile Mills 23 1/2 ..	5 0 0	
GABRUN No. 5124:—		
Pearl Pabaney ..	9 5 0	
Hindustan ..	9 6 0	
E. D. Rachael ..	7 12 0	
SALITA:—		
Century Per lb.	1 1 0	
Textile ..	1 1 0	
Spring (Merchant) ..	1 1 0	
STRIPED SADIS Yards 12:—		
777 Kohinoor Per Piece	2 11 6	
777 Crescent ,,	2 11 6	
DUKDI Yards 12 13 14:—		
Kanta Per lb	1 5 6	
Great ..	1 5 0	
Phoenix ..	1 6 0	

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 29.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 9/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/16

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 1040
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 1100
Bank's buying D D Frcs 1085

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 125 1/4
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 121¼

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 262

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157 3/4.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 274 1/2.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Del. 4.86 1/4.
London—Paris Frcs 140.95
London—Switzerland Frcs 25.25
London—Brussels Frcs 122.40
London—Rome Liras 121.00
London—Berlin Marks 20.40.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market was steady—quiet.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES. MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, March 27.

Stockholm	18.12
Oslo	22.68
Amsterdam	12.13
Switzerland	25.25
Belgium	122.62
Athens	364.50
Prague	164.12
Warsaw	37.00

London, March 27.

Exchange on London in Paris 144.25.
Exchange on London in Germany 20.42 1/8.
Exchange on London Italy 120.99.

New York, March 27.

Demands Bills 4.85.81.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 29.

Market Rates:—
Bank Telegraphic 1/5 31/32
Bank Demand 1/6
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s 1/6 1/4
Fcs Demand
American Dollars 274¾
Hongkong Dollars 156
Shanghai 202
Japan 125 1/4
Singapore 157 3/4
Market steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, March 29.

3 months 4 7/16 per cent.
6 months 4-3/8 per cent
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 5 1/2 per cent.
Money 1 month 5½ per cent.
Money 3 months 5 per cent.
Money 6 months 4½ per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.

DISCOUNTS.

London, March 27.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 4 3/8.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 11/32.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 5 1/4.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 5 3/4.
Rentes 5 per cent. 12 1/4.

BULLION

Bombay, March 29.

Sovereigns Ready 13/5/9
Sovereigns Forward 13/6/6
National Bank Bar gold 21/9/0
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/6/0.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/6/0.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/7/3.
Bar silver ready Rs. 68/8/0
Bar Silver 1st settlement Rs. 68/8/0
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 68/10/0.

London, March 28.

Bar gold ready s. 84-10 3/4
Silver ready d. 30-4
Silver forward d. 30-5
TONE OF SILVER:—
Uncertain but at present steady. India bought. China was a buyer at lower rate. We expect prices to remain at about the present level.

GOLD.

Bombay, March 29.

Ready:—21/6/3
Vaida Chitar:—Opening 21/6/3. At 6 p.m. 21/6/3.
Vaida Chitar:—Opening 21/7/6. At 6 p.m. 21/7/6.
Vaida Visak:—Opening 21/8/3. At 6 p.m. 21/8/3
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Chitar:—Opening 0/1/6
Vaida Visak:—Opening 0/2/9
Tone:—Market steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, March 29.

Ready:—68/9.
Vaida Chitar:—Opening 68/8. At 6 p.m. 68/8.
Vaida Chitar:—Opening 68/11. At 6 p.m. 68/11
Vaida Visak:—Opening 68/11. At 6 p.m. 68/11
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Chitar:—Opening As. 2.
Vaida Chitar:—Opening As. 10
Tone:—Market steady.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, March 29.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 74/2
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs 90/14.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 99/8
5 per cent Loan 1935 99/8.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs 102/8.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 104/3
5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/4
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100/12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 102.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/8.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 106/10
6 1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 109/14.
5 per cent. Port Trust due 1074 Rs. 80.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 79/8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 79/8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 105/4.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 102/8.
Tone of market:—Quiet but steady.

SHARE MARKET.

March 29.

Mill shares remained steadier and improved 10 to 15 rupees. To-day being the last day of the April settlement there was more bodli business than fresh transactions. Budli was generally fetching interest at 6 to 7½ p.c. cent. Market will be closed to-morrow owing to first day of April settlement.

We quote for May settlement:—Dyeing 936/4 Fazal 867/8; Pearl 563/12; Indore 330. Century 338/12; Nagpur 561/4; Swadeshi 561/4; Simplex 156; New Great 223/12; Colaba 123/12.

In cash shares there was little doing Imperial Bank changed hands at 1485 partly paid at 385. Hydro improved to 930.

LOCAL BANKS Paid up		Last Quotations Rs.	Divid.	Rs.	
Bank of India ..	..	50	2½	72	12X D
Baroda ..	..	50	4	73-8	X D
Central Co-operative.		50	7¼	52	
Central ..	..	25	1½	22	X D
Eastern ..	..	£ 5	9p.c.	80	8
Imperial ..	..	500	40	1485	
Imperial Contributory—		*125	10	386	4
Union ..	..	7½	..	3	4
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE					
Bundi ..	..	10	..	9	12
Central India Mining.		10	4½	28	
Indian Cement O. ..		350	..	30	
Katni Cemet O. ..		100	..	50	
Katni Cement D. ..		40	..	150	
Punjab Cement O. ..		10	..	2	12
Shivrajpure		10	8--Y	46	4
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad Prantej ..		500	11 p.c.	830	XD
Amritsar Pattis ..		100	10 p.c.	142	XD
Central Province ..		100	7½ p.c.	109	
Dhond Baramati ..		100	6 p.c.	88	
Guzerat		100	5 p.c.	82	x D
Hoshiarpur Doab ..		100	5 p.c.	86	
Larkana		100	5 p.c.	74	
Mandra Bhon ..		90	5 p.c.	73	
Pachora Jammer ..		100	5 p.c.	73	x D
Sara Sirajgunj ..		100	5 p.c.	87	
Sialkot Narowal ..		100	5 p.c.	95	
Sind Light		100	5 p.c.	152	
Tapti Valley		500	8 p.c.	655	4
Upper Sind Ligh ..		100	4 p.c.	67	1.2
STEAMER COMPANIES.					
Bombay Steam Navigation O. ..	..	250	..	132	8
Bombay Steam Navigation P. ..	..	250	..	210	
Scindia Steam ..		3'—0—14—0		8	11
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKIN G					
Ahmedabad Electricity		100	5 p.c.		76
Andhra Valley O. ..		1,000	..	577	1-2
Andhra Valley P. ..		1,000	..	875	
Bombay Tramways O.		50	2·8	111	4
Bombay Tramways P.		50	7 p.c.	61	8
Karachi Electricity ..		100	6	90	
Surat Electricity ..		100	..	70	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.		1,000	40	926	4
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.		1,000	7 p.c.	870	
Tata Power O. ..		1,000	..	372	8
Tata Power P. ..		1,000	..	632	1-2
PRESS COMPANIES					
Akbari		500	..	250	
Fort		475	..	175	
Harvey & Sabapathy.		500	20-35	1000	
Indian Cotton ..		126	20	215	
Manmad Manufacturing		250	..	215	
New Berar		500	80	830	x D
New East India ..		1,000	..	1100	x D
New Mofussil P. ..		400	40	555	
New Prince of Wales ..		500	61	740	
Volkart U.P.		500	40	675	x D
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.					
Alcock Ashdown ..		100	..	127	8
Belapur Co. Ltd. ..		76	..	11	
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd. ..	..	125	7-8	466	4
B. Burma T. Corporation New ..	..	50	5	128	12
Burma Corporation ..		10	0-6	11	2
Bombay Uganda ..		80	4-12	49	
British Burma Petroleum ..		..Sh.	8 0-4 0	4 9	X
Indo-Burma Petroleum		100	..	182	8
Jost Engineering ..		50	7-8	73	x D
Mckenzie		100	30 p.c.	310	
New Union Floor Mills		100	..	30	
Port Canning		1,000	50	640	
Sardar Carbonic Gas.		100	..	90	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st ..		150	6 p.c.y	107	
Tata Iron Pref. ..		100	..	20	8
Tata Iron Defd. ..		30	..	42	8
Tata Iron and Steel Co O. ..	..	75	..	15	10
Thacker		50	..	12	
Telephone		50	1y	18	
INSURANCE COMPANIES.					
Empire of India ..		50	22-8	700	
Jupiter		15	..	3	14
New India		25	1y	15	12
Oriental Life		50	30 p.c.	870	
Vulcan		10	0 6-0	210	
MILLS.					
Ahmedabad Advance		100	12	405	
Alliance		100	..	40	
Apollo		50	..	7	
Assur Virjee		100	..	3	
Berar Manfg.		200	30	256	
Bombay Cotton O. ..		500	15	350	
Bombay Cotton P. ..		10	5 p.c.	5	2
Bombay Dyeing etc.		250	25y	900	
Bombay Industrial ..		100	..	11	
Bombay Woollen ..		100	..	70	
Bradbury		250	10	375	
Bradbury P.		250	7 p.c.	180	
Broach Fince Counts ..		250	..	37	8
Century		100	20y	390	
Central India O. ..		100	16	497	8
Central India P. ..		500	5 p.c.	415	
Ceylon		100	..	55	
Colaba Land & Mill.		100	..	129	8 XD
Coorla		100	7y	145	
Crescent		100	nil	201	4
Currimbhoy		250	..	360	
David		500	..	400	
Dawn		250	40	675	
Diamond O.		100	..	5	
E.D. Sassoon United O.		10	0	0 12	6
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney		250	nil	260	
Edward Sassoon ..		200	nil	165	
Elphinstone O. ..		100	..	24	
Emperor Edward ..		500	..	290	
Fazulbhoy		250	25	861	4
Finlay		100	nil	130	
Framjee Petit ..		1,000	..	550	
Globe		100	..	27	
Gokak		100	5	107	8
Gold Mohur		100	..	12	
Hindoostan		1,000	100	1300	
Indian Bleaching, etc.		100	8	185	
Indian Manufacturing		1,000	200	975	
Indore-Malwa United		100	12	387	8
Indian Woollen ..		50	..	2	8
Jamshed O.		250	..	70	
Kastoorchand ..		500	..	61	4
Khandesh		1,000	200	2200	
Khatan Makanjee ..		100	Nil	112	8

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

NORDEN & CO'S REPORT.

NEW YORK, March 25.

During the early part of the week under review operations were largely confined to the evening up of nearer month commitments prior to the advent of the first March notice day, and, as local stocks continued to decrease, the market maintained a steady undertone. As expected, very few notices were circulated, but their failure to bring about a covering movement, which may have been due to reports that upwards of 15,000 bales were in process of shipment to New York for delivery on contract, fostered the growth of bearish sentiment and, under the weight of old crop liquidation, prices have since shown a downward tendency.

In previous letters we have drawn attention to the disappointing spot demand, to the accumulation of stocks—a large proportion of which are reported to be unsold—at ports and interior towns, to the prospect of the next crop receiving a favourable and early start and to the apparent disinclination on the part of producers to curtail acreage. No pronounced change in the situation has occurred and, with reports of an easier basis becoming more general, the time may not be far distant when pressure of offerings in the South may become a source of decided weakness, particularly as far as old crop positions are concerned. On the other hand, it is not improbable that, unless Southern holders of deliverable grades bring their price ideas into line with the values obtained through the contract markets, both May and July will, as they in turn become spot months, advance until approaching the level at which purchases in the South can be profitably brought here for delivery.

Statistically, the position of American cotton is not encouraging. From January 1st to February 19th, world's spinners' takings were about 400,000 bales less than during the corresponding period last year and, so long as new crop months sell at their present discounts, no relative improvement appears likely. Domestic cotton manufacturing activity, however, continues at a high rate and, while forward commitments are exceptional, purchases of goods for the filling of immediate requirements have been sufficiently large, in the aggregate, to take care of production.

With regard to the near future, we are inclined to believe that the bearish features of the situation will govern the old crop months, especially May. The new crop positions should, in our opinion, be viewed from a different angle and, taking into consideration their relative cheapness, the good character of buying which is in evidence on each small decline and the uncertainties which must long be associated with next season's production, conservative adherence to the constructive side appears to be advisable.

Kilachand	25	..	4	4	
Kohinoor	500	..	975		
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	150	5200		
Madhor Scindia ..	100	..	27		
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	100	..	108	12	
Madras United ..	250	15	425		
Maneckjee Petit ..	1,000	100	2050		
Mathradas	100	..	160		
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	..	93		
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	60	2200		
New City of Bombay.	100	nil	180		
New Great Eastern ..	200	10y	321	4	
Osmanshahi (100) ..	75	..	75		
Pearl	250	12	500		
Phoenix	100	nil	425		
Planet	100	..	7		
Premier	100	..	51	4	
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	..	32		
Sassoon Silk	500	..	560		
Sholapur	1,000	250	7350		
Simplex	250	..	146	4	
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	50		
Standard	500	100	1250		
Swadeshi	100	18	497	8	
Swan	100	nil	160		
Tata Mill O.	500	..	107	8	
Vishnu Cotton O. ..	500	90	2005		
Vishnu P.	500	35	540		
Western India Spng.	1,000	100	700		

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Ahmedabad				405
Bombay Cotton				355
Bombay Dyeing	886-4	901-4	886-4	900
Century ..	386-4	392-8	386-4	390
Central India ..	491-4	497-8	491-4	497-8
Colaba Land ..	..	..	121-4	XD
Crescent	195	201-4	195	201-4
Edward Sassoon ..	..	..	..	165
Fazulbhoy ..	856-4	863-12	856-4	861-4
Finaly	..	..	..	120
Globe	..	..	..	25
Gokak	..	..	..	115
Indian Bleaching	..	..	..	187-8
Indore Malwa ..	..	..	..	386-4
Kohinoor	..	..	..	975
Madhowjee ..	..	..	..	107-8
Mathuradas	..	..	..	160
Meyer Sassoon ..	..	..	..	90
Mysore	..	..	..	112-8
New Great ..	318-12	325	318-12	321-12
Pearl	497-8	505	496-4	500
Pabany	..	..	..	260
Pehoenix ..	..	..	..	425
Simplex	146-4	148-12	146-4	148-12
Swadeshi ..	492-8	498-8	491-4	497-8
Swan Mills ..	..	..	..	150
Tata Mill ..	..	..	..	167-8
MISCELLANEOUS				
Alcock	..	..	..	127-8
Bombay Steam ..	..	..	..	132-8
Tram Co., Ord.	..	..	..	111-4
Bundi Cement ..	..	..	..	9-12
Central India Mining	..	..	..	28
Indian Cement ..	..	..	..	30
Katni Cement Ord.	..	..	..	50
Shivarajpur	..	..	..	46-4
Tata Hydro	920	935	920	926-4
Tata Iron and steel Ordy				15 16
Tata Iron and steel Def				42 8

BRITISH MARKETS.

MANCHESTER CLOTH AND YARN.

Calcutta, March 24.—There is again little of interest to report with regard to our market, which remains quiet. At the end of last week the plague epidemic up-country was reported to be still spreading, but more reassuring news is now to hand and the past two days have witnessed the arrival in Calcutta of dealers from Agra and other important centres. Both the Bengali and Marwari New Years will be celebrated next month and with dealers busy closing their yearly accounts, business is somewhat restricted. It is anticipated that buying for the Id-ul-Fitr Festival will commence within the next few days, but in the meantime bazar sales are poor and clearances are disappointing. With both American and Egyptian Cotton values easier dealers are displaying little interest in replacement business.

Grey Shirtings.—This section remains inactive, but the offtake during the past two or three days has been slightly better. Prices have again declined and may be quoted from 2 to 4 annas per piece lower than last week.

Grey Dhooties.—The market is quiet, with little business passing, and bazar rates are barely steady.

Whites.—Sales are poor and values are about 2 annas lower in the case of Mulls and Nainsooks and 4 to 6 annas in the case of Shirtings.

Miscellaneous.—Sarrie stocks are small and demand is good. A little forward business has been done in Fancies and some enquiry is in evidence for Woollens.

Yarns.—Are very quiet and sales are extremely poor. Prices are tending downward.

We quote bazar rates as follows:—
T Red Yarn per lb. Rs. 1/2/0 to 1/8/0.
Grey Shirtings 37 by 37½ 38 16 by 13 7 lbs. Rs. 8/12/0 per piece.
Grey Shirtings 37 by 38 16 by 16 8¼ lbs. Rs. 10/8/0 per piece.
Grey Shirtings 38 by 38½ 16 by 16 8¼ lbs. Rs. 12/4/0 per piece.
Grey Shirtings 39 by 38 18 by 16 10¼ lbs. Rs. 13/14/0 per piece.
Grey Shirtings 41 by 38 18 by 18 11½ lbs. Rs. 14/10/0 per piece.
Grey Shirtings 37 by 38 19 by 19 10½ lbs. Rs. 16 per piece.
Grey Jaconet 42 by 20 20 by 20 lbs. Rs. 7/5/0 per piece.
Wh. Shtgs. 40,000 36in by 40 yds. Rs. 23/12 per piece.
Wh. Shtgs. 98 36in by 40 yds. Rs. 18/14 per piece.
Wh. Shtgs. 99 36in. by 40yds. Rs. 19/14 per piece.
Wh. Shtgs. Raja 36 by 40. Rs. 9/0 per piece.

The prices quoted are, however, for purchase of not less than one case. For retail prices of one piece only add annas 8 all round:—.

LOCAL SPUN COTTON YARN.

Demand for Calcutta Yarns shows no improvement and clearances are consequently still disappointing. Stocks of certain counts are, however, small and prices remain unchanged.

We quote per 5lbs. according to quality and tickets:—

Mule 10½s. Rs. 3 to Rs. 3/4/0.
Mule 12½s. Rs. 3/2/0 to Rs. 3/6/0.
Mule 14½s. Rs. 3/5/0 to Rs. 3/9/0.
Mule

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament—Poona Rangers v Bombay Gymkhana or N.-W. Railway, Karachi, 5-30 p.m. Bombay Gymkhana ground.

WEDNESDAY, March 31.

The P and O S N Co's extra steamer China leaves at 1 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, April 1.

Arrival of Lord Reading, Victoria Terminus, 8 a.m.
Arrival of Lord Irwin, Viceroy-Designate of India, by the s.s. "Mooltan", 4-15 p.m.

FRIDAY, April 2.

Banks closed: Good Friday.

SATURDAY, April 3.

Banks closed: Easter Eve.
The s.s. "Naldera" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.
Departure of Lord Reading for England. Apollo Bunder, 4-30 p.m.
Unity Party Conference, China Baug, Girgaum, 2-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, April 4.

Easter.
Farewell Address and Garden Party to Sir Norman Macleod, by the Bombay Judicial Service Association, University Convocation Hall, 5-30 p.m.
Departure of Lord Irwin, for Delhi Victoria Terminus, 10-30 p.m.

MONDAY, April 5.

Banks closed: Easter Monday.

TUESDAY, April 6.

FIRST DAY OF THE NATIONAL WEEK.
Fair of Khadi and Swadeshi articles (arts and crafts), the Congress House compound, Girgaum Back Road. (Admission free.).

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

The annual general meeting of the Association will be held in the rooms of the Association, to-morrow (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Sunday to 6 a.m. of Monday, 1926:—
Small-pox 1 attack and 1 death.
Total mortality (exclusive of Stillborn). 80
Total Mortality this day last year 94.

AYURVEDIC CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

The report of the Ayurvedic Dharmartha Dawakhana for the month ending 21st March 1926 shows that the total attendance was 668 persons, out of which 122 were new cases. Out of the total 557 were Hindus, 97 Muslims and 14 Christians.

A VETERAN GOVERNMENT PENSIONER.

Death occurred at his residence of Mr. Damodar Govind Gidh, a Government Pensioner on Thursday last at the age of 75 years. He joined Government service as a clerk in the Surgeon-General's Office and served there with credit for thirty-two years, after which he retired having acted as Head Clerk for some time.

MUNICIPAL VOTERS' LIST.

Voters of the Girgaum Ward are requested to enlist their names in the Municipal Voters' List before the 31st instant, so as to secure their right of Voting Franchise in the forthcoming Legislative Council Elections.
The forms can be available in the Girgaum District Congress Committee's office, during office hours (from 8 to 10 a.m. and 4 to 8 p.m.).
The voter will have to produce the rent receipt of the previous month.

ADDRESS TO MR. J. ST. JOHN GRAHAM.

On the eve of his departure for England, an address was presented to Mr. J. St. John Graham by the Indian Staff of Messrs. Grahams Trading Co., Ltd., on Monday afternoon, when Mrs. Graham was also present.
On behalf of the staff one of the Salesmen, Mr. J. N. Parmanand, read the address and presented it in a beautiful silver casket. After the offerings of flowers and garlands, Mr. Graham replied in brief alluding to the cordial and friendly relationship between him, his colleagues and the Indian members of the staff. He thanked them all for their very pretty gift and wished them long and prosperous lives.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P and O mail steamer "Mooltan" with the mails from London of 18th instant arrived at Aden at 6 a.m. on the 28th instant and left there at 7-30 a.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 3 p.m. on Thursday the 1st April.
The homeward P and O mail steamer "Razmak" with the mails from Bombay of the 20th instant arrived at Port Said at 7.30 a.m. on the 28th instant and left there at 1 p.m. the same day.
The outward P and O mail steamer "Ranpura" with mails from London of 25th instant left Marseilles at 5 a.m. on the 27th instant.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

The following gramophone music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club, today (Tuesday) at 7 p.m. Call Sign 2 FV. Wave-length 287 metres.

1. Band—"Colonel Bogey March."
2. Duet—"Coming Through the Rye."
3. Song—"Mother Machree."
4. Song—"Molly Brannegan."
5. Violin—"Cornue Veennous."
6. Song—"Romany Love."
7. Piano—"Fragments from Ballard in C. Minor."
8. Song—"Meadowsweet."
9. Song—"My Way Side Rose."
10. Band—"By the Swanee River."

POSTAL NOTICE.

The 2nd of April 1926 will be a Post Office holiday on account of "Good Friday". All the departments of the Bombay G. P. O. Ballard Pier Station and the town sub-offices, including Telegraph branches of the combined offices, will observe on that day the same working hours as on Sundays.

HOURS OF POSTING.

The 2nd April 1926 being a Post Office holiday on account of "Good Friday" the following will be the latest hours of posting at the Bombay G. P. O. for the homeward English mail, sailing on Saturday the 3rd April, 1926.
Unregistered correspondence up to 11 a.m. on Saturdays.
Unregistered correspondence with late fee of annas 4 on each article—From 11 a.m. to 12 noon on Saturdays.
Registered correspondence up to 7 p.m. on Thursday.
Registered correspondence with late fee of annas 4 on each article—From 7 a.m. to 8 a.m. on Saturday.
Registered correspondence for U. K. only with a late fee of annas 4 on each article.—From 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. on Saturday.
Parcels up to 6 p.m. on Thursday.
Money Orders up to 3 p.m. on Thursday.
2. Posting at the town sub-offices must be so regulated as to reach the General Post Office before the above mentioned hours.
3. No late fee correspondence will be accepted at the town sub-offices.

HIGH COURT

ALLEGED ROBBERY.

PATHANS CHARGED AT CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Before Mr. Justice Maugaonker and a common jury at the Criminal sessions of the High Court, Gulamsha Gulam Hyder and Roshankhan Morad Khan, two Pathans aged 30 and 22 respectively, were put up on charges of robbery and abetment under Section 392 and 114 of the Indian Penal Code.
Mr. Judah, Advocate, conducted the prosecution; while Mr. I. S. Haji, Bar-at-Law, defended the accused.
The evidence showed that the complainant Manoharbai, a prostitute, was waiting for a tram at Bhendy Bazaar at about 5 a.m. on the morning of 19th December last, when the first accused went up to her and invited her to go with him to his room, promising to pay her Rs. 5, to which she consented. He then took her in a gharry to a room, on the fourth floor of a building in Sankli Street, where the second accused was also staying. Before leaving the house the complainant demanded the money, but they refused and asked her to hand over to them all her ornaments valued at Rs. 125 under threat of violence. She at first resisted but was compelled to yield at the point of a clasp knife which the second accused produced from his pocket. Having thus been robbed and turned out, she informed the police of the outrage. Both the accused were then arrested and after the usual magisterial enquiry were committed to the Sessions. The case is proceeding.

MOTOR CYCLIST KILLED

A fatal motor cycle accident took place on Sunday near the Bandstand on the Queen's Road. At about 10 o'clock in the morning on Sunday, Gustav Fraser, a European lad aged 19, left his house with a friend on a motor cycle ride. While taking a turn into the Queen's Road, the motor cycle struck against the Kerb and Gustav was thrown off his seat. He fell on his head and sustained a fracture of the skull and the lower jaw. His friend who was preceding him on another motor cycle, hailed a passing taxi and took the injured man to the St. George's Hospital.
On admission to the Hospital, an operation was performed but unluckily the injured man succumbed to his injuries by 8-45 p.m. on Sunday.
At an inquest held by the Coroner the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

STABBED WITH CLASP KNIFE

Tussoduk Hasan Kazan Hasan (25) a Mahomedan was stabbed by one Jamal Sidick with a clasp knife on Sunday afternoon who succumbed to his injuries in the J. J. Hospital soon after admission.
It appeared that the deceased and the assailant were quarrelling about some money and over. They were separated by their friends. Jamal however, was not satisfied, brought a clasp knife and stabbed his adversary.
Medical evidence showed that the stab wound had penetrated the lower part of the deceased's back and had punctured liver and lungs. As the assailant has not been arrested by the police yet the Coroner adjourned enquiry after recording medical evidence.

RUN OVER BY TRAIN

On Sunday at about 11 a.m. an unknown Mahomedan aged about 25 years was standing on the railway lines between Grant Road and Mahaluxmi Stations waiting for a local train to pass and was crossing the railway lines to go westward soon after a local train passed when he was knocked down by an engine which was coming from the other direction and which he had not noticed. He was picked up and removed to the J. J. Hospital where it was ascertained that he had sustained fracture of the skull. He died subsequently. At an inquest held by the Coroner the jury returned a verdict of accidental death while trespassing on the railway lines.

A FATAL FALL.

Javabhai Kalyanji (51), residing on the first floor of a house at Memonwada, was suffering from epileptic fits for some time past. About a fortnight ago he was leaning out of his window, when he felt giddy and fell down from a height of 20 feet. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital where he died on Monday, death being due to tetanus and pneumonia.
At an inquest held by the Coroner the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

A SWADESHI FAIR.

NATIONAL WEEK CELEBRATION.

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee proposes to celebrate the National Week commencing from the 6th proximo and ending on 13th idem and the South African Day (inter alia) by holding a fair of Khadi and Swadeshi articles (arts and crafts) in the Congress House compound. All persons desirous of exhibiting and selling their wares are requested to apply to the Hon. Secretary, Bombay P. C. C. without delay, for terms and other information.
Admission will be free to the public.
Public meetings will be held on the opening and closing dates.

Fifteen members of the Bangalore Battalion, A. F. I., have been declared deserters and struck off the Battalion rolls on the finding of the Court of Enquiry for absence and failure to comply with orders to attend parades.—A. P.

DARING ROBBERY IN BOMBAY.

PARSI DRUGGED AND LOOTED.

An amazing case of daylight robbery in Bombay in which a Parsi gentleman was drugged and robbed of a huge sum of rupees has been reported to the police. It seems that Mr. Phirozesha Naoroji Dubash, who is a broker left his house at Chira Bazaar, Girgaon, on Wednesday last (24th instant) a little before noon, with several currency notes, in denominations of 100, 10 and 5, amounting to Rs. 1,720 which he had intended to deposit in the Bank.
On his way to the Bank he first went to a passport photographer who has his studio on the first floor of "Prag Mahal" at Dhobi Talao. Whilst taking out a passport from his pocket on the staircase of the building, he happened to take out the bundle of notes as well which was noticed by a couple of desperadoes prowling there, who, it is reported, looked to be Punjabis. One of them accosted Mr. Dubash and asked him if he desired his fortune to be told. Mr. Dubash paid no heed to his request, when it is alleged another man, who was evidently of the same gang applied a piece of dirty cloth to his nose producing a peculiar pungent smell. Mr. Dubash became unconscious and when he came to himself after some time he found that the bundle of notes had been extricated from the pocket by the budmashes who had made themselves scarce. The police are on the track of the miscreants.

SCHOOL MASTER'S CHARGE AGAINST PRINCIPAL.

Mr. R. F. Munshi, Bar-at-Law, presented a complaint before Mr. D. N. D. Khandallawalla, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, charging Sorabji E. Dastur, joint Principal and partner of the Master's Tutorial High School, with criminal misappropriation and cheating at the instance of Phiroze Jamsedji Shroff.
The complainant in his information alleged that he was working as a part-time teacher in the school. In December last he asked the cashier for his salary for the month of November. The cashier told him that the respondent had already drawn his salary of Rs. 80 on behalf of the complainant. When asked for the salary, the respondent was alleged to have put the complainant off from time to time on "flimsy" excuses. When again on December 18, the complainant went to the school for demanding his salary, he learnt that the respondent had left for Navsari taking with him the salaries of several other teachers falsely representing to his partners that the teachers had been paid. When Mr. Banaji, the then Principal, was informed of the whole affair he became very indignant with the conduct of the respondent.

A DISHONOURED CHEQUE.

In January the complainant tendered his resignation, but the respondent told him that his services were dispensed with from February 1. He was given a cheque for the salaries of January and February, which he got duly cashed. As for his salary for November and December, it is alleged, that the respondent gave him a cheque on the Central Bank of India, which was dishonoured when presented. The complainant wrote to the respondent, but the latter asked him to wait a little longer.
The Magistrate ordered a notice to be issued against the respondent.

FATHER SENTENCED FOR CHILD MURDER.

The jury unanimously returned a verdict of guilty against Rajboo Ganpat who was charged at the criminal sessions of the High Court with culpable homicide for having stamped his one-year-old child to death under circumstances already reported in these columns.
His Lordship agreeing with the verdict sentenced him to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

ANTI-MALARIAL MEASURES.

CONFERENCE IN BOMBAY.

Yesterday, the Anti-Malarial Measures Conference for the city of Bombay held its first meeting in the Bombay Municipal Corporation Hall under the presidentship of Mr. Joseph Baptista. The members composing the Conference are Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and Mr. V. J. Patel (representing the Bombay Municipality), Dr. J. S. Nerurkar, Ag. Executive Health Officer, Bombay, Municipality, Mr. W. H. Neilson of the Bombay Port Trust, Capt. B. S. Chalam, Medical and Sanitary Officer, Bombay, Development Directorate, Mr. R. H. A. Delves, Improvement Trust, Capt. E. F. W. MacKenzie (representing the Military authorities), Dr. K. B. Shroff, late Assistant Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay the Director of Public Health for the Government of Bombay, Health Officer of the Port of Bombay, Dr. J. Cairns and Dr. T. S. Jackson, (representing the G. I. P. and the B. B and C. I. Railways, respectively), and Mr. H. F. Mody (representing the Millowners' Association).

MALARIA, ITS PREVENTION & CURE

Under the auspices of the Madrasee Union, Parel an instructive lecture on malaria was delivered on Sunday last by Mr. N. S. Krishna when Dr. H. P. Dastur, presided. The lecturer after dealing with various types of malaria, their etiology, infection, patholgy, diagnosis, prognosis and cure, dealt on its preventive aspect. He observed that the question of malarial prevention was one which required the united efforts of the Government, the doctors and the people. Government aid was necessary, he said, for dealing with the costly item of sanitation, and cleaning marshes and swampy areas, while the doctors should enlighten the public on the ways of rooting out the disease and the public above all should carry out those minute details for preventing infection. The lecturer concluded with the words "Sanitation will more than pay for itself, and the Government or the Municipality should not sleep over it if it brings no revenue.
Dr. Dastur, the President, then gave a touching exposition of the ways of preventing malaria. He dealt chiefly on the necessity of maintaining strong health which should successfully resist the action of malarial germs. He dwelt at length on the value of several of Indians' ancient rules of hygiene, diet and fasting as enjoined by their religion, which doctors and professors of science of the present day were only just beginning to realise.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

TRANSFER OF IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Monday, Mr. Joseph Baptista presiding.
The President hoped that Lady Wilson, who had now reached Marseilles and was reported to be very seriously ill, would be able to return to India with renewed health and vigour and he sympathised with the Governor in his anxiety.
The President announced that a letter had been received from Government that the transfer of the Improvement Trust Act would come into force on March 31, 1926, and the Corporation would have appoint a new Chief Officer, and then the Improvement Trust Committee.
Mr. K. F. Nariman moved: that the Commissioner be requested to obtain from Mr. B. J. Desai and Mr. D. F. Mulla legal advise as to whether a suit could lie against Government so as to restrain them from levying the stamp duty.

MR. BAPTISTA THANKED.

This finished the business of the Corporation, and Mr. Baptista left the Presidential chair when he was called back by the members and asked to occupy it again.
Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said it was their painful duty to realise that they would not have the genial presence of Mr. Baptista at the next meeting. It was universally felt in this House that the accident of the ballot box had not returned Mr. Baptista to this House, and he did not think that Mr. Baptista cherished any hope of getting into the Corporation through any legal or technical flaw. But the last twelve months during which Mr. Baptista had served the Corporation as its President would always be remembered by them gratefully. He then moved an informal vote of thanks, which was carried with acclamation.
Mr. Baptista said he was thankful to them for the manifestation of their good will, which was more than he had anticipated. Although he was not going to be present in the Corporation in person, he would be there in spirit.
The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next 1-40 p.m.

KING GEORGE HIGH SCHOOL

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION CEREMONY.

The annual prize distribution ceremony of the Indian Education Society's King George English High School was held on Sunday before a large and representative gathering. Mr. Lalji Naranji presided on the occasion.
An interesting and well arranged programme of music and dislogues was gone through by the pupils, which was highly appreciated by the audience.
Mr. B. N. Vaidya gave a brief review of the work done by the Society in connection with the management of the two High Schools. The King George English School had 900 boys on the rolls while the Girls' High School had nearly 150 girls. The percentage of passes in the Matriculation was 60. The High School for Girls was maintained chiefly on monthly contributions from businessmen and the Society appealed for the co-operation and support of the public of Bombay. The work taken up by the Society was sufficiently great to claim large donations from all quarters.
Dr. R. N. Ranina and Mr. D. R. Patwardhan highly praised the energy and ability of the life members of the Society who were mainly responsible for the brilliant results which the two High Schools had achieved during the past year. They emphasised that education was the basis of all progress, and thought it was the duty of every man and woman to contribute his or her mite to such a benevolent institution as the Indian Education Society which was devoting all its time and thought to the spread of education among the masses.

ONE OF THE BEST SCHOOLS.

Dr. Ranina said that he had gone round all the classes of both the Schools and paid a tribute to the method of instruction which he declared was of a higher order. He added that he had seen many schools in Bombay and outside and that he was Proud to say that the King George English School was one of the best High Schools.
Mr. G. B. Trivedi wholeheartedly supported the appeal and brought to the notice of the audience how strenuously Principal Khopkar had exerted himself to restore the scale of grant to secondary schools in the Presidency from one-fourth to one-third the expenditure.
The President then gave away the prizes to the successful pupils of the schools.
Mr. Lalji Naranji, who then addressed the gathering congratulated the boys and girls on the splendid performance they had given that evening.
Principal M. P. Khopkar proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the President.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

On Monday morning the s. s. "Brikenfer" was unloading cargo at No. 7 Shed, Alexandra Dock, when a load consisting of bolts and nuts weighing one and a half tons gave way from the sling and fell on Sakaram Rukmaji, a labourer, rendering him unconscious. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital, but expired on the way.

KOLHAPUR RACES.

MENDI WINS THE MAHARAJA CUP.

KOLHAPUR, March 29.

THE BHAWANI PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. Handicap for horses in classes three and four.

Mr R R S's POET'S DREAM, 9-0, Townsend 1
Messrs Ryan and Khairaz's POOR BOX, 8-3, Bowley 2
Mr Harrison's PIN MONEY, 7-8, Ashwood 3

Won by 1¼ lengths, 2 lengths.
Time:—1 minute 14-1/5 seconds.
Also ran:—Island Lord 7-8, Ceremony 8-1.
Betting:—4/6 Poet's Dream, 3/2 Poor Boxo, 6/1 Island Lord and Pin Money, 8/1 Ceremony.
Totes paid:—Win Rs. 3/8; Places Rs. 2/12 and Rs 3/4.

THE SHIROL PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. Handicap for Arabs in class two which have not won race value Rs. 2,000 or over since March, 1925, and all Arabs in class three.

Mr Barve's AMALFI, 9-4, Perkins 1
Mr Hargany's BELAN, 9-6, Bowley 2
Mr Jassimhamadi's MOOAFAK, 8 7, C Hoyt 3
Mr Shakirshalal's BUTTERFLY, 9-0, Easton 4

Won by a head, 2 lengths, short head.
Time:—1 minute 23 seconds.
Also ran:—Mahir 8/12, Simbis 8/7, Mahfouz 7/9, Detective 7/9, Riman 7/8, Wahav 7/8, Subaulkhair 7/7, Candidate 7/4.
Betting:—3/2 Amalfi, 7/2 Belan and Butterfly, 6/1 Simbis and Mahfouz, 7/1 Mooafak, 10/1 Mohir and Riman, 15/1 the rest.
Totes paid:—Win Rs. 18/4; Places Rs. 4/4, Rs. 4 and Rs. 6.

THE SHIVAJIARANYA PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.
Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. Handicap for Arabs in class three landed since July, 1925, direct from country of foaling.

Mr Khadavi Rahman's SULTAN BEG, 9-0, Townsend 1
Mr Fayed Sulleman's SABAH, 7-12, Clarke 2
Mr Barve's HOOJAZ, 7-0, Corkill 3

Also ran:—Rasool 8/4, Zoba 7/3, Minto 7/1.
Won by a neck, 1½ lengths, 1 length.
Time:—1 minute 54-1/5 seconds.
Betting:—4/6 Sultan Beg, 5/2 Hoojaz, 3/1 Saban, 8/1 Minto, 10/1 Rasool and Zoba.
Totes paid:—Win Rs. 5/8; Places Rs. 3/4 and Rs. 3/8.

THE GARGOTI PLATE. Division II.—Distance 5 furlongs.
Winner Rs. 1,200; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. Handicap for Arab ponies 14 hands and under in class three.

Mr Joshirao's AMRIN, 8-6, Thompson ... 1
Mr R R S's MILLOO, 8-11, Townsend ... 2
Maharaja of Kolhapur's GREY FOX, 9-0, Barnett 3
H H Mirsaheb of Khairpur's ZAID, (?) 4

Won by ½ length, head, ½ length.
Time:—1 minute 9 seconds.
Also ran:—Gentle Prince 8/1, Hampstead 8/1, Nevis 8/1, Kalipha 8/1, Fayez 8/0, Najnava 7/11, Najde 7/7, Mashook 7/5, Farkud 7/1.
Betting:—Evens Grey Fox, 4/1 Milloo and Hampstead, 6/1 Nainava, 10/1 Amrin, Nevis and Farkud, 15/1 the others.
Totes paid:—Win Rs. 48/8; Places Rs. 7/8, Rs. 4/4 and Rs. 3/4.

THE MAHARAJA CUP.—Distance 1¼ miles.
Winner the Cup and Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. Handicap for horses in classes three and four. Cup value Rs. 750 presented by His Highness the Chatrapati Maharaja of Kolhapur G.C.I.E.

Mr R R S's MENDY, 8-1, Townsend ... 1
Mr Heath's ZARA, 7-10, Clarke 2
Mr Hazamy's NEAPTIDE, 7-0, S Black 3

Won by 2 lengths, ¾ length.
Time:—2 minutes 11-4/5 seconds.
Also ran:—Lady Rita 9/2, Floral Fete 7/6.
Betting:—4/6 Mendy, 5/2 Lady Rita, 6/1 Zara, 7/1 Floral Fete and Neaptide.
Totes paid:—Win Rs. 2/12; Places Rs. 2/8 and Rs. 3/8.

THE SHIROL PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. Handicap for Arabs in class two which have not won race value Rs. 2,000 or over since March, 1925, and all Arabs in class three.

Mr R R S's SABIR, 7-10, F Black 1
Mr Svedshini's GATIA, 7-12, Meekings 2
Mr Rajmohmed Vazir's LUCKNOW, 7-12, M Hoyt 3
Mr Makanji's OFFICER, 7-8, C Hoyt ... 4

Won by 1½ lengths, ¾ length, 1 length.
Time:—1 minute 24 seconds.
Also ran:—Nayim 9/0, Summerton 8/5, British India 8/2, Variety 8/2, Red Lips 8/2, Samarmad 7/13, Meezer 7/10, Blackberry 7/5.
Betting:—3/1 British India and Variety, 4/1 Summerton, 6/1 Nayim, 10/0 Sabir, Gatia and Lucknow, longer prices the others.
Totes paid:—Win Rs. 29/12; Places Rs. 9/4, Rs. 9 and Rs. 10/8.

—A. P.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Nowroji Hormasji and Co., Frere Road, Fort).

MAY.

29th March, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	18·71
To-day's Opening Rate	18 84
Difference	+13
To-day's Closing Rate	18.88
Difference	+17

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg., Hornby Road, Bombay).

MAY.

29th March, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	9.53
To-day's Opening Rate	9.54
Difference	+01
To-day's Closing Rate	9 61
Difference	+08

Khandi Closing Rate.	Rs. 351·00
Sewri Closed	Rs. 3:1·00

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA DRAW AGAIN.

Two matches were down on Monday's Programme, the first being the replay between the Bombay Gymkhana and the N. W. Rly. Karachi. There was a record crowd out to watch the match, and the result did not come as a disappointment, for after a keen fought game both sides retired unbeaten, sharing four goals equally. And the manner in which they were scored serves as the attraction. A cracking pace was set and maintained up to the end. Several good opportunities went abegging, one of the Railway forwards actually missing an open goal from a few yards while Bowen on one occasion lifted the ball over the cross piece. Half-time arrived with a blank score board, and as the game progressed it seemed that it would end in a goalless draw. But a few minutes from the end, Perreira who had been doing good work, found an opening and put his side ahead. With characteristic determination the local team set out to wipe out arrears, and, a minute before the final whistle, Bowen equalised. In the first five minutes of extra time Perreira again gave his side the lead, but after the sides had changed over, Reid equalised with a fine shot, the match ending with the sides level for the third time. The replay is fixed for to-day at 5-30 p.m.

BOMBAY GYM. 2 goals.
N. W. RLY. KARACHI 2 goals.

BOMBAY GYM.:—Cave; Ransford and James, Roberts, Lucas and Butterfield; Smith, Woodwiss, Reid, Bowen and Nicholl.
N. W. RLY. KARACHI:—Abrahams; Hamilton and Morris; A. D'Costa, Gonsalves and J. D'Costa; Quinbrough, Rebeiro, D'Cunha, Perreira and Reuben.
Referee:—Messrs. D'Souza and Nagpore-walla.

ALIGARH DEFEAT B. B. & C. I.

In the second match the Aligarh team had no difficulty in eliminating the B. B. and C. I. Rly. Headquarters. A marked improvement marked the play of the visitors who proved to be too clever for the local team. Their stick work, as before, was excellent, and it was good to watch their short passing. Only one goal was scored in the initial period, Iqbal, the left winger, being responsible with a difficult angle shot. Arklie and Muller were too well marked to be dangerous though the former broke right away once but shot awry.
Aligarh had much of the play in the second half and improved on their score by two more goals. Jagganath netting a good back pass, and Ferozekhan notching the third almost in the last minute.

ALIGARH 3 goals.
B. B. & C. I. RLY. Hqrs. Nil.

ALIGARH:—Rabnawaz Khan; Shah Mahomed and K. Barkatullah; Khan Alladin, Gaffoor and Zahiruddin, Mahomed Wazi, Feroze Khan, Jagganath and Iqbal.
B.B. & C.I. RLY.:—O'Neil; Callaghan and Abreo; Green, Naylor and Murphy, Pinto, Arklie, Muller, Fairman and Willis.
Referees: Messrs. Cummings and Reade.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

Bombay Gym. vs. N. W. Rly. Karachi, replay.

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3. HIGHER ACCOUNTING (1916): A book for Book-keepers, Accountants, Auditors, Accountancy Students and Business-men. Rs. 6.
4. BUSINESS ORGANIZATION (2nd Edition), 1922, dealing with problems of organization and promotion of companies Systems in use in large business offices. Stock exchange practice. Labour efficiency and organization. Secretarial Work and Scientific advertising. Rs. 7-8.
5. G. D. A. SOLUTIONS. SUPPLEMENT, 1925, Rs. 1-8-0.

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DESAI'S TUTORIAL CLASSES offers splendid opportunity to students, who have obtained forms for Matric Examination. It revises most typical examples in Mathematics, likely to be asked at the University Examination. Any student feeling diffident will immediately see the PRINCIPAL. Names for the year 1926-27 are enrolled. Five students have already joined. 66-68, Holi Chakla, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Chronicle.
TUESDAY, MARCH 30, 1926.

WRECKING THE CONGRESS.

A frantic campaign has been launched with a view to weld into one harmonious party the heterogeneous groups of Responsive Cooperationists, Independents, Liberals, Conventionists and Loyalists. Any genuine attempt to bring about unity of action as well as of aim among the various political parties must command the enthusiastic and earnest support of all well-wishers of the country. It is an oft-repeated commonplace that whatever the political labels that divide Indians, they are all united in this that they all wish India to be a free and equal member of the British Empire and that the difference only lies in the methods suggested or adopted to realise that wish. In these columns we have over and over again urged the need for presenting a united front to the bureaucracy by all political sections mobilising their forces under the flag of the Congress, the premier national organisation of the country. We would naturally welcome any genuine effort made in this direction. If, therefore, we are unable to welcome the enterprize on which some of the prominent leaders in the country have embarked "to combine and work together to the greatest possible extent and form a coalition on the basis of such aims and objects as are common to all", our reason is that such a coalition, if it is ever formed, will not be in the interests of the country.

We shall put aside for the moment the question whether a Coalition such as is proposed is feasible having regard to the difference in the mental outlook of the men sought to be brought into a common fold, though we are inclined to agree with Lala Lajpatrai that the new party will not live longer than seven days because it is not homogeneous. Assuming, however, that the party is formed, the relevant question is: will its actions justify the name of a United Nationalist Party it intends to assume? The answer is not difficult to give. They will fully justify the name if its programme is such as is calculated to bring about the freedom of the country in the speediest and most effective manner. Examined by this test it is obvious that the party cannot arrogate to itself the title of being "Nationalist" even if it is a "United" party. For, the rallying cry of the party is to save the Reforms by working them, that is, to co-operate with an arrogant bureaucracy which has contemptuously spurned the offer of co-operation on honourable terms. Or, to put it differently, the party is for acceptance of office under dyarchy despite the most bitter experience of the unworkability of that political monstrosity and the clearest proof, as given by the resignation of Mr. Chintamani, the moving spirit behind the new movement, that no self-respecting Indian can hold office under the present dispensation for a single day, and the melancholy revelation of demoralisation of office provided by the attitude of Sir Mahomed Shafi as a member of the Muddiman Committee. Lala Lajpatrai gave expression to the conviction of the majority of his countrymen, a conviction based on experience, when he said in his Lahore speech that however morally and intellectually high an Indian may be, he was bound to be demoralised as soon as he accepted office under the present conditions. Even Moderates, as he pointed out, "revised their views about offices after their retirement as Sir Mahomed Shafi expressed his agreement with the Minority Report of the Muddiman Committee after his retirement which he could not do so long as he was in office." Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya, who is one of the signatories to the invitation for the Conference that will be held in Bombay this week-end and will bring the new Party into existence, wants it to be a party within the Congress. In the course of his speech at Delhi he said: "If there were two weak parties in the Assembly neither of them would do any good. There should be one strong Nationalist Party in the country. This Nationalist Party should be an integral party in the Congress." The esteemed Pundit ignores the fact that there is already a strong Nationalist Party in the Congress and that the only right thing for him to do is to strengthen it by asking those of his own way of thinking to work in co-operation with it. But assuming that the Pundit's Nationalist Party is organised, will the Swaraj Party lose the confidence of the electorates to such an extent as to satisfy his desire of avoiding two weak parties in the Assembly and the Councils? The right place for the Pundit is with the Swarajists and not with those who mean quite a different thing by a new coalition.

Mr. Chintamani in his lecture in Bombay the other day made no secret of the fact that what he is out for is to wreck the Congress: "Every vote given to a Swarajist", he said, "is a vote given to the bureaucracy." As the Swarajist policy is now an integral part of the Congress, the meaning of Mr. Chintamani's dictum is that in fighting the Congress they will be fighting the bureaucracy. The notion is deliciously original. Evidently Mr. Chintamani imagines that the electorates are a mass of simpletons who will not be able to detect what the real object of the proposed coalition is. The electorates, having realised that the bureaucracy will not yield except to the irresistible pressure of disciplined national strength, love the honour and freedom of the country too much to return Mr. Chintamani and his friends back to the Councils so that they may "rule" the country, in co-operation with the bureaucracy, as they did before the advent of the Swarajists and reconcile their "reasoned criticism" of the bureaucracy with their acquiescence in the latter's ruthless policy of consigning thousands of their countrymen to jail for the crime of patriotism. Mr. Chintamani and his friends know that the Swarajists stand between them and this pleasant prospect of enjoying the benefits of offices. That is why they are out to fight not the bureaucracy but their own countrymen and, in that attempt, even to wreck the Congress. But, as Lala Lajpatrai truly says, the party which will attempt to wreck the Congress will wreck itself. The Congress, however, will be wrecked only when patriotism ceases to be a motive-force inspiring the action of the majority of the people. The Congress will live so long as there are Indians who place the honour of the country above everything else. And Congressmen everywhere will not fail to realise that Mr. Chintamani and his "United Nationalists", who wish to fight the Swarajists at the next election stand between the country and its freedom.

FUTURE OF INDIAN ART.

Neither abstract dissertations nor sentimental scholarship will prevent the wastage involved in irregular and diffused interest in art. National interest in art must now seek and be set towards definite objectives. Lovers of Indian art cannot afford to leave the future of Indian art either to chance or charity. There is time enough for the interminable quarrels about particular methods, say, of training or technique. The nation's attention and efforts should, before everything else, be concentrated on the preliminaries essential for the free exercise of artistic talents, revealed or unrevealed. If once the essential opportunities and facilities of instruction are secured the provinces would be free to develop the methods and adjustments best suited to their own peculiar conditions or requirements. The Prize of Delhi Scheme and the subsequent Government of India Note on the proposed central art institute at Delhi recognise the national importance of the facilities. And, for the first time, perhaps, a definite attempt has been made to ascertain the country's views and demands in art. The views and suggestions published elsewhere from the Prize of Delhi Committee require the most sympathetic appreciation from all eager to work for Indian art. Both the Scheme and the Note leave the provinces free to adjust their demands to their artistic needs and conditions. But, actually, the Government Note restricts their freedom, unnecessarily. Why should the provinces desirous of and entitled to advanced training in architecture and the art-crafts be tied down to less advanced provinces? Why should the subjects in the central institute be limited to painting and sculpture for all the provinces? The Governing Board at Delhi should be, as the Prize of Delhi Committee rightly observe, representative of artistic interests and opinion in the provinces. The President of the Board should, therefore, be elected by the representative Board, not nominated by the Viceroy. The omission, moreover, of all mention of the necessary art library, gallery, museum, lecture and exhibition halls in the Government Note deprives it of a good deal of its utility. For, after all, it is these facilities and the opportunities for the free interchange of ideas among the artists that constitute the most vital element for the proposed central art institute at Delhi. They cannot be overlooked or omitted. The Prize of Delhi Committee and the Government of India have called for suggestions from the different provinces. The Government of Bombay have already, with praiseworthy promptitude, announced their intention to support the scheme for the institute. We hope those in the provinces who are pledged and privileged to serve the future of Indian art will be equally prompt and determined in their decision and active support. Delay would certainly endanger that future.

WARNED IN TIME.

We are glad that Dewan Bahadur Keshava Pillai, who has had first-hand knowledge of the conditions under which Indian emigrants in British Guiana are compelled to live, has warned us in time against the astonishing attempt made in a recent draft notification of the Government of India to attract Indian labour again to Guiana. That notification mentions that a Settlement Commission is going to reclaim land for cultivation in that country. In a long interview Mr. Pillai exposes the fallacy of holding out such hopes of reclaimed land awaiting the manual toil of Indian cultivators and stigmatises any proposal to introduce Indians into British Guiana again without any steps to provide against danger to their health in the awful climatic conditions of that colony as nothing but immoral.

The Indians who are already working as labourers in the country are definitely of opinion that there should be no emigration unless and until the claims of the existing population to any scheme of settlement have been fully satisfied. When Dr Nunan and Mr. Luckoo visited this country in order to induce Indian cultivators to emigrate to Guiana, they made, in perfect good faith, favourable and alluring promises about the grant of five acres of land to each man. But Mr. Pillai learnt from the evidence of planters in the colony that it was easier to allot 500 acres of jungle than 5 acres of land. The fact is that the Government of India have no business to lend colour to the charge which will be justly made against them that they are anxious to oblige European planters in Guiana who want Indian "coolies" anyhow under the idea that extreme poverty will induce them to emigrate. The Guiana Administration has done precious little to improve the lot of our countrymen already there and we are astonished that another draft upon Indian credulity is being made now.

LORD READING AND INDIAN STATES.

A HUGE FAILURE.

(BY G. R. ABHYANKAR.)

I

Lord Reading departs from these shores on the 3rd April. Time has come to take stock of his achievements during these five years. Lord Reading has been reiterating that he wanted co-operation from the people. He seems to be labouring under a wrong impression of what co-operation means in the peculiar circumstances. The Nationalist party, in spite of the Non-Co-operation movement, sought Council entry and the leader of the party at the very outset announced his intention to co-operate and offered his hand of fellowship; but it was spurned with contempt by Lord Reading. How the policy of Lord Reading was utterly mistaken can very well be judged from Lord Morley's words addressed to Lord Minto to the following effect: "It may be that the notion of co-operation between foreigners and alien-subjects is a dream. Very likely. Then the alternative is pure repression and the naked sword. But that is as dangerous and as uncertain as conciliation. Because it is impossible that the native army can for ever escape contagion. And Railways and Telegraphs put new and formidable implements in the hands of even the civil population if they break into mutiny. Our Liberal expedients may fail. The Tory experiment of grudging and half and half concessions is sure to end in dangerous impotence. The only chance, be it a good chance or a bad chance, is to do our best to make English rulers friends with Indian leaders and at the same to do our best to train them in habits of political responsibility." Lord Reading has gone quite contrary to these noble principles laid down for the guidance of erratic Viceroys.

Lord Reading's administration so far as Indian States are concerned has been most disappointing. The first Indian problem which confronted him was the dispute between the two rival States of Patiala and Nabha.

Nabha.

Lord Reading's attitude in not allowing the publication of Mr. Justice Stuart's report about the Commission has greately prejudiced the unhappy ruler of Nabha and also the public at large, as they have been deprived of the opportunity of judging the merits of the case on facts disclosed in the inquiry. The Maharaja was not supplied even with a copy of the report submitted to Government. It is too well-known that the Maharaja was forced to abdicate, under the threat of military occupation. He has been confined to Dehra Dun. He is not allowed even to go to England. He has not literally abdicated permanently. The Maharaja was not given his subsistence allowance for the last two years. How cruel and distressing this must have been to the Maharaja and his family, who were on the verge of starvation, with the burden of cumbrous dignity of the glorious past weighing heavily on his shoulders can be better imagined than described. Decency, if not justice, required that after the inquiry was over, and punishment was meted out by the Political Department, the administration, which was established under the direct supervision of the Government of India, ought to have kept itself scrupulously aloof from any association, supposed or real, of the avowed adversary viz., the Maharaja of Patiala. The marriage of the daughter of the Maharaja of Nabha, against his wishes, with the relation of his adversary, was an act which added insult to injury. The whole episode reflects great discredit on the Political Department and seems to be devoid of all humane considerations. That all this should have taken place under Lord Reading's direct supervision is a sad irony of fate. Even the elementary rights of natural justice seem to have been denied to the unfortunate ex-ruler of Nabha.

Hyderabad.

His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad published a confidential letter addressed to the Viceroy about the rendition of Berars and this threw the whole province into feelings of excitement and unrest. Did Lord Reading allow the publication of this letter? The free and open circulation of this letter led people to believe that the question, settled long ago, was being re-opened and re-agitated. Who is responsible for the excitement which was created by the publication of his correspondence?

(To Be Continued.)

DR. JAL PAVRI AND PARSI ORTHODOXY.

It is with some regret that one observes certain tendencies in the Parsi community calculated to retard its progress. The attitude of some of the orthodox towards Dr. Jal Pavri Ph. D., who recently returned from New York after a course of successful higher education, is deplorable. The young man belongs to a priestly family. His father is a profound scholar whose researches have not been adequately appraised because they are not in tune with the interpretations by those who would neither conduct research nor allow others to do so but would perpetuate an exegesis of the Parsi scriptures which has a battered and enfeebled traditional basis. After having graduated in Bombay Dr. Pavri took training under Prof. Jackson of the Columbia University. He has had exceptional opportunities of studying the Avesta in all its bearings, linguistic, philological, philosophical, and historical. To a man of his ability and perseverance any lucrative career was open. He, however, saw with sadness the condition of the Parsi priests. That of the priests of Udwada is certainly not one of which the community can be proud. And he volunteered to dedicate his life to the ancestral avocation of His father. His deep studies will be judged by the thesis which secured him his doctorate. It relates to the Zoroastrian doctrine of future life, a problem of perennial interest which has been tackled by only two predecessors in special monographs. Not only has he had a very satisfactory career in America as a student, he has also been a promoter of the Hindustan Association of America. He is not a violent revolutionary in matters of religious minutae. If he were to follow the results of the profound investigations of his father, who was to have written a description of the Parsi ritual and rites, there would be alterations in the ceremonial amounting to a transformation. Dr. Pavri, however, is prepared to conform to traditional usages in so far as they are not positively harmful. I suppose he will wear a beard and cultivate moustache, don the flowing robes and milk-white head-gear and squat before burning incense and tray of fruit to recite prayers to diverse deities in the name of Almighty Hormuzd. And that ought to satisfy all moderate-minded men who value their religion.

The repudiation of Dr. Pavri would expose the hollowness of the orthodox cry for a learned sacerdotal class. There is already the case of Dastur Dr. Dhalla before the community. The comparative neglect to which Bombay has consigned the most erudite and courageous ecclesiastic is not a credit to the enlightened among the Pasis. He, whose works are a standard authority and classic in the art, has to put up with a modest competence which he owes to the appreciation of his co-religionists in Karachi. If Dr. Pavri is not suitably received in the community to which he has approached with his moderation, suavity and liberal education, it will be competent to the disinterested and detached public to infer that the religious institutions of the Parsis will continue what they mostly are, mere empty ceremonial, the literal turning into smoke of silver amounting to lakhs of rupees in the shape of sandalwood. I appeal to the leaders of the community not to allow themselves to be overpowered by the voice of unreason and bigotry but to abide by the still small voice which ought, in no circumstances, to be allowed to be smothered.

A PARSI.

TRIFLES.

The Finance Member of the Pudukottah State remarks that money spent on education indicates the measure of a State's advancement. This is the sort of thing the authorities in British India steadily refuse to believe.

* * *

Money spent—the Indian tax-payers' money of course—on the allowances for Imperial Services indicates in their eyes the measure of the Services' contentment, but money spent on educating the tax-payer's children, why!—that is only adding to the measure of discontent, of resentment against the prevailing system of Government.

* * *

Naturally, then, when retrenchment is to be effected the peoples' education must be the first to fall under the axe and not the tentage and camel allowances of the *Sarkar's* officers. The Vice-Chancellor of the Lucknow University has had experience of the axe and bewails its fall in a recent address.

* * *

A grant for the Lucknow University Library had to be cut down to the ridiculous figure of Rs. 8,000 this year. The Vice-Chancellor regrets that "the various departments of the University had to be literally starved for want of books." Poor man, he does not realise that those who have reduced the grant must be thinking that young men in India already read a trifle too much.

* * *

We have all heard of Nine Days' wonders. But in this age of rapid results the length of some wonders is to be cut down by at least two days. Lala Lajpat Rai is certain that the New Nationalist Party will be a Seven Days' wonder. And the Lalaji has a way of prophesying accurately.

* * *

Husband: "Here comes Brown. I wish I could dodge that chatter-box!"

Wife: "Well, dear, here is the very place. Let's get into this hat-shop."

Husband: "No. I would rather meet Brown".

WAYFARER.

Notes of the Day.

"Take It or Leave It."

The writer of "Lobby Notes" in a French weekly paper has been making fun in issue after issue of the Briand Ministry of which M. Doumer was considered the financial genius. When it announced that it was going to stand by the turn-over tax and to its ultimate disaster assumed about it an attitude of "take it or leave it", the satirists in the lobbies of the Chamber of Deputies reminded M. Doumer's ardent supporters: "These lapidary phrases are meant as a heritage for posterity and not for being put into action. Take it or leave it. A historic phrase by now. But historic phrases do not make financial programmes". Evidently the wisdom of that observation has dawned upon the Peret Government of M. Briand, if it failed to convince the Doumer Government of that Parliamentary strategist, who sees his tenth ministry at last coming within an inch of success in its efforts to get out of the financial morass. The turn-over tax has been dropped, dropped like a hot potato, and the Socialists and Radicals who vehemently opposed it are again friends of the Government. Good luck is in store for Briand X now.

The Indians' Mistake.

A clever and penetrating observer of the manner in which Britain holds sway in India, a painstaking observer like Mr. Aldaos Huxley, has given his countrymen an estimate of the value which the Indian gives to the Englishman, which, as an estimate, they may resent, but the truth of which they will not be able to deny. He tells them: "We are accepted just as paper money is accepted because there is a general belief that we are worth something. Our value is not intrinsic, but borrowed from the opinion of the world. We live and rule on credit and are respected, not because we are really formidable. We are not". Mr. Huxley, who studied Indian political conditions closely during his recent tour in India, goes on to say where the Indians' mistake lies in their struggle for self-rule. He remarks that "non-co-operation has failed up till now owing to inefficiency of organisation and a lack of public spirit on the part of the Indians". According to him efficiency and public spirit are products of a special education and when the masses in India have received that education, and the paper money of European prestige is discredited and Indians cease to co-operate with the Government they will be able to get whatever they ask for. In other words Mr. Huxley tells us what Mahatmaji has been preaching to us ever since he launched his political campaign.

The Difference.

The very remarkable success which Dr. Venkatramiah, a brilliant young product of Andhradesha, has obtained at the University of Paris shows how in suitable environment and with due encouragement Indians can achieve the rarest distinction in the domain of scientific research. But one has to note the difference in treatment meted out to Indians in the English Universities and the French. Mr Venkatramiah, as the son of a professor of Chemistry, who took great trouble to instil into the young man a love for that science, did not go through the routine of a college course ending with the inevitable stamp of a graduate in science. Instead he sought for opportunities where he could give full play to his genius for research. At Bangalore he could not pull on with Dr. Sudbrough and had to leave "as a protest against the continued ill-treatment meted out to the Institute students". In England itself the crabbed atmosphere of rules and regulations prevented the young Indian from proceeding to a research degree. It was in the University of Paris alone that they knew how to welcome genius and honour it with a doctor's degree.

A Popular Demand.

When the question of starting dispensaries to give free medical relief according to the indigenous methods of treatment came up before the Bombay Corporation some time ago, and a proposal was actually made to ear-mark Rs. 67,000 for the purpose, some of our loyalists in that body were aghast that the Corporation grudged the expense and the voting of an address to the Viceroy but was willing "to fritter away" such a big sum as Rs. 67,000 on Ayurvedic and Unani treatment. That there is a great popular demand for such treatment is shown by the modest statement issued by the charitable dispensary in Kamatipura located in a building lent by the Corporation in the sense that Ayurvedic treatment is dispensed in the afternoon in a municipal building utilised in the morning for free treatment of eye-diseases. Dr. Sathaye and a number of Vaidyarajas have made this new experiment a success. We hope the newly elected Corporation will encourage these initial efforts and see that such dispensaries are opened in every ward.

Incorrigible

Mr. Acton, the District Magistrate of Bulandshahr in the United Provinces, appears to be an incorrigible person. In December last the U. P. Legislature passed a vote of censure against the local Government to mark its resentment against that Government's unconvincing reply as to what it had done to punish Mr. Acton who, it was alleged, had so far forgotten the dignity and duty of his high office as to be rude in his behaviour to Pundit Nanakchand, M. L. C. On the last day of the last session of the U. P. Council, Mr. Acton again appeared in a light which ought to make the caste he belongs to, the I. C. S. caste, hang down their heads in shame. Pundit Nanakchand brought up the question of Mr. Acton's conduct towards another member of the Council and further pointed out that he had in a judgment delivered on February 13 referred to a whole district as dishonest. We are glad that the President of the U. P. Legislature did not allow the point of order raised by Sir Samuel O'Donnell that an *obiter dictum* in a judgment could not be discussed in the Council. There must be some place somewhere at least to discuss the delirious moods of arrogant officialdom.

MAHATMA GANDHI

WILL HE GO TO EUROPE?

VISIT TO MUSSOORIE POSTPONED

AHMEDABAD, March 28.

For some time past there has been a strong rumour that Gandhiji is visiting Europe to attend some conference and that he will probably sail for Europe in May. In this connection a representative of the Free Press approached Gandhiji this morning at his Ashram and interviewed him. Gandhiji was at first reluctant to be interviewed on this point but later he said: "There was undoubtedly an informal conversation about the possibility of my going to Hesingfors for the World's Students' Congress, but I gave no decisive answer and kept an open mind. The matter has not gone beyond this conversational stage."

Asked whether he is proceeding to Mussoorie in the beginning of the next month as announced in the press, he said that he asked for a fortnight's delay of friends who are pressing him to go to Mussoorie in view of the fact that real heat had not yet commenced in Ahmedabad.

Gandhiji's health is now good and he looks quite cheerful. He has already commenced his normal work.—F.P.I.

FRONTIER CONTROVERSY.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST HINDU SABHA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, March 27.

The Hon. Sha Mubamad Zubair has issued the following on Pandit Motilal Nehru's statement regarding the Frontier Reforms.

Pandit Motilal Nehru's statement regarding the attitude of the Swaraj Party towards the resolution for the extension of Reforms in the North West Frontier Province is to say the least very disappointing. We understood that Panditji realised the seriousness of the situation and so expected that he would come forward with a clear courageous and straightforward statement which would meet the situation created by the attitude of the party in the early stages of the resolution but that was not to be. I am afraid even he could not avoid being influenced by the mischievous propaganda of the Hindu Sabha. In his long statement which covers about 5 newspaper columns he does not even express his dissatisfaction at the present order of things obtaining in the Province. He has got no word for condemning the most oppressive system of the Government existing there. No doubt Panditji finds objection to his being a party to the proposal for the extension of reforms which he is out to destroy. It would have gone against the policy of the party, but who knows more than Panditji himself that the Swaraj Party in the Assembly has more than once supported resolutions which were every inch opposed to the spirit and the declared policy of the party.

"MISCHIEVOUS PROPAGANDA OF HINDU SABHA."

I am convinced that but for the mischievous propaganda of the Hindu Sabha, Panditji would have easily tolerated a second performance or the so-called huge joke by the members of his party at least in the shape of an amendment recommending the establishment of a Legislative Council in the North West Frontier Province. However, I do not attach very great importance to the question, for I know our experience that any number of resolutions in the Assembly, will not have effect of changing the present stiff attitude of Government, but the spirit the Swaraj Party has evinced in the matter needs no comment. It shows the mentality that is ready to raise a storm over an innocent and just demand like the present one. It was an eye-opener to me. It is time that we pause and have a survey of the situation round us."

MANDATES COMMISSION REPORT.

GENERAL SARRAIL'S ATTITUDE CRITICISED.

LONDON, March 29.

The "Daily Telegraph's" Diplomatic Correspondent says that the severity with which the Report of the Mandates Commission of the League of Nations criticises General Sarrail's attitude, when he was High Commissioner, towards the local creeds of the populations of Syria, is unprecedented. It warmly eulogises Henri de Jouvenel's liberal spirit and reforming zeal.

From the British standpoint, M. Unden's remark appended to the report is especially interesting. M. Unden agrees with the point made by Marquess Curzon in 1921 when, referring to Franklin Bouillon's Treaty of Angora, he said that a Mandatory Power could not cede or otherwise dispose of mandated territory without the sanction of the League. This point may have some bearing on the Franco-Turkish Treaty on the Syrian boundary recently concluded by M. de Jouvenel.—Reuter.

A TRUE SOLDIER.

SERVICES OF M. SHAUKAT ALI.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION ADDRESS.

CALCUTTA, Mar. 28.

Maulana Shaukat Ali was presented with an address this afternoon at the Town Hall by the Calcutta Corporation. The address referred, among other things, to the Maulana's unflinching devotion to the service of the Motherland, his faith in a United India undiminished by disintegrating influences, to his courageous opposition to injustice and his work in rousing the Mussalmans of India to the danger to their Holy Cities from foreign influences.

"With Mahatma Gandhi, you taught us the lesson that success can only be achieved by a common endeavour, a common purpose and a common ideal". The address concluded with a reference to his fraternal services to the Corporation's Chief Executive Officer, Subash Chunder Bose and his comrades in the prison house at Mandalay.

AN OUTLAW.

Replying to the address Shaukat Ali said that from a study of the constitutions of Municipalities in different parts of the world he had come to the conclusion that they played an important part in the nation's battle for freedom and if Government did not come to terms the Councillors of the Calcutta Corporation would have to take upon themselves the task of governing the whole province.

He added that, till now, these addresses were the privilege of Viceroys, Governors and other high officials and he felt that by and who was to-day, declared to be an outlaw, time belonged to that abject class of the people of India called Government servants and who to-day, declared to be an outlaw, law, they were honouring the rising spirit of Indian nationalism, which was determined to see India free at any cost.

He next referred to his interview with the Bengal Ordinance prisoners in the Mandalay jail and to their determination to die for the sake of their country.

Concluding he said he had lost all faith in the present form of Government but in spite of it he felt that there were tremendous possibilities for Indians in the years to come.—A. P.

PRINCE OF WALES.

A SLIGHT EAR-OPERATION.

LONDON, March 29.

The Prince of Wales has undergone a slight operation for the recurrent ear trouble.—Reuter.

The pain was the sequel to influenza. Relief has followed the operation.—Reuter.

LONDON, March 29.

A bulletin issued this morning says:—The Prince of Wales had to return here, his ear condition being the sequel to influenza. It was accordingly decided that a small operation inside the drum was necessary. This has been done and relief has followed the operation.

A later bulletin states:—The Prince of Wales is making good progress. His Royal Highness had some sleep and has no pain.—Reuter.

TOWARDS PEKING.

MANCHURIAN GENERALS' MARCH.

ANTI RED EXPEDITIONS.

LONDON, March 28.

Shanghai.—The Civil war has reached an important stage. The Manchurian generals Li Ching-lin and Chang Tsun-chang who only acknowledged a slight allegiance to the Mukden War-lord, Chang Tso-lin, having recaptured Tientsin from the Kuominchun army, are now advancing along the railway line towards Peking while Chang Tso-lin's cavalry is pushing thither from the East.

Wu Pei-fu in the South has completely cleared the province of Honan of Kuominchuns and is advancing towards Peking along the Peking-Hankow Railway.

According to the Japanese reports Chang Tso-lin does not desire any further fighting after the capital is captured, but We Pei-fu proposes to make anti-Red expeditions against Kalgan which is the headquarters of Feng Yu-hsiang and Kuominchun and also on Canton. Meantime, Wu Pei-fu's rear is threatened by the Red coup d'etat recently carried out at Changsha. There are indications of a general Red movement against Hankow.—Reuter.

EMBASSIES IN TURKEY.

THREAT TO MOVE THEM TO ANGORA.

LONDON, March 29.

The "Daily Telegraph's" Diplomatic Correspondent gathers that the Angora Government is seeking to put pressure on leading Powers to compel them to move their Embassies to Angora by threatening the withdrawal of the Turkish Foreign Office representative at Constantinople. The Kemalists believe that the withdrawal will necessitate such frequent visits to Angora of the Ambassadors and Ministers in uncomfortable conditions that they would urge their Governments to acquiesce in the Turkish desire.—Reuter.

FRENCH PARLIAMENT.

RETURN OF 2 COMMUNISTS.

LONDON, March 29.

Paris.—Two communists have been returned to Parliament at a by-election for the second sector of Paris. The Radical-Socialist Executive urged its candidates to withdraw in favour of the Communists.—Reuter.

DEATH OF FRENCH EXILE.

DUKE OF ORLEANS.

LONDON, March 29.

Palermo.—The death has occurred of the Duke of Orleans.—Reuter.

[He was the head of the Bourbon-Orleans House. Exiled from France in 1886, he received a Commission and served in India 1888-89. He went to Paris but was again exiled. He was born in 1869.)

GERMAN DAILY IN TURKEY.

LONDON, March 29.

The German enterprise with the diplomatic backing is about to establish in Turkey a German daily "Die Turkische Post" with full news service.—Reuter.

THE MARCH ON PEKING.

The latest reports from China State that the Manchurian Generals Li Ching-lin and Chang Tsun-Chang are advancing on Peking along the railway line, while Chang Tso-lin is pushing thither from the East. Wu Pei fu is also marching on Peking from the South.

SIR KRISHNA GUPTA DEAD

A DISTINGUISHED CIVILIAN

FIRST INDIA COUNCIL MEMBER

CALCUTTA, March 29.

Sir Krishna Gupta died at 5-20 this afternoon.—A. P.

[The late Sir Krishna Govind Gupta was born at Bhatpara, in the Dacca District of East Bengal, on 28th February, 1851. He was educated at the Government School Mymensingh, and afterwards at the Dacca College. He went to England in 1861 and two years after passed the Indian Civil Service Examination. He was also called to the bar.

On his return to India, he was posted as Assistant Magistrate and Collector to Backergunj. In the March of 1874 he served on famine relief duty in Bogra. He served in several districts, sometimes as officiating magistrate and collector till 1887, when he became the Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue in Calcutta. He was confirmed in that post in 1890. From 1891 to 1893 he acted as Commissioner of Excise Bengal, and was substantively appointed to the post thereafter. In 1901 he was appointed Commissioner of the Orissa Division and Superintendent of the Tributary Mahals. He was appointed a member of the Board of Revenue being the first Indian to hold that office.

In 1906 he was placed on special duty in connection with the Fisheries of Bengal and an year after was deputed to Europe and America to carry on fishery investigation.

In 1908 he was one of the two Indians who were nominated to the India Council for the first time. The insignia of the Companion of the Order of the Star of India was conferred on him in 1909 and in 1911 he received the K. C. S. I. He retired from the India Office on completion of term March 1915. He had a distinguished official career and as a prominent member of the Brahmo Samaj community was deeply interested in the social and intellectual development of Indians.)

CALCUTTA, March 29.

Sir Krishna Gupta returned to Calcutta from Bangalore in November last and was since putting up with his eldest son Mr. J. C. Gupta, Judge, Calcutta Small Causes Court. He was in failing health for some time past, and on February 26th he contracted a bad chill which ultimately developed into pneumonia. There were in fact three attacks during these thirty-three days and to the last he succumbed. He faced death bravely and retained consciousness till about the last hour.

Sir Krishna leaves behind him eight children. Of the two other sons one is a professor at the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, and the other is Under Secretary, Government of India, Finance Department. One of his daughters has been married to Mr. B. C. Sen, Commissioner, Patna Division, while another is Lady Banerjee, wife of Sir Albion Banerjee.

The last rites included a religious service.

Prominent among those who visited his house after his death were Lord Sinha, Maharaja Bahadur of Nadia, J. N. Gupta, B. De and Sir F. C. Mitter. Sir Krishna was 75 years of age at the time of his death.—A. P.

AIR SERVICE TO INDIA.

GIANT AEROPLANE TO CARRY 125 PASSENGERS.

The work of building the new airship "R 101," which will be employed on the air service to India, will start in the first week in April at Howden, Yorks, says the "Morning Post."

Preparations for the work of construction are now almost complete. Workshops are being fitted up for the mechanics, and in addition to the men engaged there will be employment for about fifty women on the fabric work. They will work on a special wooden platform 150 feet square, which has been erected in the north bay at the aerodrome.

As a result of recent research work many improvements in lighter than air craft will be introduced in the new airship, particularly in regard to the fuelling of the ship. The airship will have a length of 760 feet, a width of 130 feet, and a height of 170 feet. The gas capacity of 4,000,000 cubic feet will give a lifting power of about ninety tons.

She will be able to carry one hundred and twenty-five passengers which, with their luggage, will represent sixteen tons of cargo. She is also expected to carry fifteen tons of mails.

The "R 101" will have a speed of fifty miles an hour, so that if the present project of regular flights to India proves successful and an extension is thought to be justified, she could reach Australia in 258 hours' flying time. The stages would be Heliopolis, Karachi, Singapore, and Sydney.

After each round trip the airship will proceed to Howden for overhaul, as it is intended that Howden shall be the principal repair depot for all airships.

DEPRESSED CLASSES' ADDRESS TO MR. ABBOTT.

DELHI, March 29.

A farewell address will be presented to Mr. E. R. Abbott, Chief Commissioner of Delhi, on the eve of his departure on 31st March at 4 p.m. in the Krishna Theatre Hall on behalf of the Depressed Classes of Delhi.—A. P.

INDIAN ART

PROPOSED CENTRAL INSTITUTE AT DELHI

PRIZE OF DELHI COMMITTEE'S CRITICISM.

Mr. K. H. Vakil, Hon. Secretary of the Prize of Delhi Committee, has addressed the following letter, containing the views of the Committee on the Government of India Note on the proposed Central Art Institute at Delhi:—

The Government of India have recently addressed a Note to the provincial Governments inviting their views on proposals for a Central Art Institute at Delhi. The Prize of Delhi Committee welcomes the Note as a first definite step towards the conditions most likely to ensure the approximate stability of aim in art instruction in the country. The Note, rightly, recognises "the broad national character" of the past achievements in art. That character is sought to be maintained in the proposed Central Institute at Delhi where "specially promising students can go after they have graduated at the local schools of art, where they can rub shoulders with artists from other parts of the country, studying one another's methods and thus gradually breaking down the system of water-tight compartments which is at present retarding the development of Indian art, and where, in a word, they can pursue their studies on a broader and more stimulating lines." Any scheme adopted by the Government must, the Note further suggests, "take full account of the established centres of art activity whether official or private; and any additional machinery that might be set up must be designed to run in harmony with them. "A natural fusion of several local styles will," it concludes, "follow in course of time and it would not be wise to endeavour to hasten this fusion artificially." The Note, evidently following the suggestions outlined in the Prize of Delhi Scheme, is thus almost identical in the fundamental principles enunciated in the Prize of Delhi Scheme. It recognises the importance of the nation-wide demands, opportunities and inspiration, mentioned in the Prize of Delhi Scheme, necessary for the growing art consciousness of the country. The provinces are, as they should be, evidently left free to formulate their own demands in conformity with their regional needs and advancement. The Note thus accepts also the principle, in the Prize of Delhi Scheme, that all vital artistic growth must spring from the environment and needs of the people.

SUBJECTS

But the proposal, in the Note by the Government of India, to restrict the subjects in the proposed Institute strictly to painting and sculpture is, clearly, inconsistent with the principle of provincial freedom and regional development accepted in the Note. If some of the provinces are found to be less advanced in their needs, if some of them do not demand advanced training in architecture or the artcrafts they might restrict their claims accordingly. But their restricted wants should not be made the standard for limiting the demands of more advanced provinces. It is, moreover, precisely the regional character of the art-crafts that would provide guidance to the art-craftsmen who would gather at a central place like Delhi. And, encouragement to Indian architecture is certainly a nation-wide demand.

ADMINISTRATION.

The Prize of Delhi Committee suggest that the President of the Governing Board at Delhi should not be, as suggested in the Government Note, nominated by the Viceroy but elected by the Board representative of the artistic interests and opinion in the provinces. The Board should not thus be composed merely of the Provincial Directors mentioned in the Note. The Local Committee, referred to in the Note, should be empowered not only with the selection of the candidates for Delhi but with the conduct of the entrance examination for the proposed scholarships as well. Otherwise, the function of the Local Committee will merely be nominal. The Governing Board, on the other hand, may be directed towards the guidance, for example, of the exhibitions, the periodic arrangement of lectures, the provision and direction of an adequate art gallery and museum at Delhi.

FINANCE.

The Note by the Government of India makes, evidently, no provision for the common facilities—library, art gallery, museum exhibition and lecture halls as well as a common hostel with sections set apart for the different provinces—mentioned in the Prize of Delhi Scheme. These facilities are essential if the proposed Institute is to aim at effective encouragement of Indian art.

NATION-WIDE NEEDS.

This is probably the first time that the attempt has been made to ascertain the country's views and demands in art. The Government of India's Note on the proposed art institute at Delhi invites the views of the provincial Governments. The Government of Bombay have already announced their intention to co-operate and contribute to the proposed scheme for the Central Art Institute at Delhi. The Baroda Government have promised a similar contribution. Other Governments are likely to decide their support. It is now for provinces who have been endeavouring to secure the future for Indian art to help and guide public opinion, the Prize of Delhi Committee, the Government of India and the provincial Governments with their suggestions and active support. The needs of Indian art are nation-wide. The demands must be equally so. They should be, in the circumstances, prompt and determined as well.

PRIZE OF DELHI COMMITTEE.

NEW MEMBERS.

Sir Harising Gour, Vice-Chancellor of the Delhi University, Mr. Bhavanishankar Niyogi, President of the Nagpur Municipality, Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore, Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, Mayor of Calcutta, Mr. G. N. Tagore, Rai Kishna Das Saheb, Hon. Sec. Bharat Kala Parishad, Benares, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Allahabad, Mr. Sultan Ahmed, Vice-Chancellor of the Patna University, have been elected members of the

IMMORAL MEASURE.

NO SCOPE FOR EMIGRATION IN GUIANA.

WHY ARE GOVERNMENT ANXIOUS?

MADRAS, March 27.

"I do not see why the Government of India should be so anxious" said Dewan Bahadur Kesava Pillay in the course of an interview, "to reopen emigration to British Guiana. Indians living there are leading a wretched existence and so far as I could gather the Colonial Government has not moved an inch in the direction of ameliorating their condition as recommended in our report."

"On these questions" he continued "our Government is not able to put up a fight and win its cause." Here he instanced the Fiji Report which never saw the light of day, because the Fiji Government and the Colonial office were opposed to its publication.

NO LAND FOR CULTIVATION.

"There could not be any suitable land," he said, reverting to Guiana, "ready to be taken up for cultivation. It is not possible for ordinary settlers to reclaim land in that country and as you could gather from our Report the Colonial Government's resources are quite unequal to the task. Absence of easy communication, of any supply of good drinking water and of drainage facilities constitute a handicap which no pioneer emigrant could hope to surmount. Here I would invite you to note the very interesting evidence which the President of the Planters' Association in the Colony, Mr. Brassington, gave before us. He said that the promises made by Dr. Nunan and Mr. Luckoo to the Government of India were impracticable, although made in perfect good faith. He referred in particular to the grant of five acres of land to each man. They could give 500 acres of jungle" he added, "but of what use would that be?"

"You might also take note of the fact," he continued the "Daily Argosy", the organ of the European Community in the Colony, been consistently ridiculing the Nunan-Luckoo mission, and has been strongly condemning the schemes of colonizations elaborated then and (1919-1924) as impracticable and beyond the means of the Colony. It has always been frankly pleading a labour scheme on the ground that the masses of Indian labourers are so wretchedly poor that they could be easily recruited."

HEALTH CONDITIONS.

"There are again health conditions. They are in no way satisfactory. I will quote from the Colonial Secretary's report itself. Describing the conditions in 1919 Mr. Clementi says 'a colony in which at frequent intervals the death rate exceeds the birth rate and where malaria, enteric fever, anklystomiasis tuberculosis and intestinal troubles are prevalent cannot be deemed to be in a satisfactory state.' Later he says "it would however be sheer folly, indeed it would be immoral to take steps to introduce immigrants in large numbers into British Guiana without at the same time taking steps necessary to keep them alive in good health. Neither have I seen the Maharaja Kunwar Singh's report nor the papers that I have been getting for Guiana, tell me that any great schemes of improvement have been taken on hand."

"But Government of India," put in the representative, "in their draft notification refer to a Settlement Commission which is to reclaim land for cultivation?"

"I do not think it is so easy" replied Mr. Pillay "to prepare land for cultivation. They made an attempt sometime back with the Estate Anna Regina. Huge sums, somewhere about £20,000 were invested in it; but the scheme was an admitted failure. Even supposing that there is some land now ready for cultivation the existing emigrants have a prior claim. You can see Maharaja Kunwar Singh also refer to it. The Indian community in the country is firmly of opinion that there should be no emigration till the claims of the existing population to any schemes of settlement have been fully satisfied."

As for political status Mr. Pillay again referred to his demand for a declatory ordinance in 1922. Mr. Bhore had said that the 1923 ordinance has given them what they wanted. But there was Maharaja Kunwar Singh's report,—admittedly later,—in which he had demanded a declaration of status."—F.I.P.

HINDU SOLIDARITY.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION CONDEMNED.

AMELIORATION OF UNTOUCHABLES' LOT.

RESOLUTIONS OF DELHI SESSION OF MAHASABHA.

The following resolutions were passed by the 9th sessions of the Hindu Mahasabha held recently at Delhi under the presidentship of Raja Narendra Nath:—

CONDOLENCE.

The Hindu Mahasabha expresses its heart-felt sorrow at the demise of Jagatguru Shri Shankracharya Swami Madhusudan Tirth of Gobardhan Math, Jagatguru Shankracharya Swami Shantyananta Saraswati of Sharda Pith, H. H. Maharaja Sir Madhava Rao Scindhia of Gwalior, H. H. Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh of Kashmir and Jammu, H. H. the King Rama of Siam, Deshbandhu C R Das, Dr. Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarkar, Sir Surendra Nath Banerjee, Sir T. V. Seshagiri Aiyar, Mahamahopadhyaya Jayadeva Misra, Swami Vishweshwaranand Saraswati and Baba Ramnath (Kalikamliwale) and prays to the Almighty for peace and beatitude to their souls. The Mahasabha offers its condolences to their bereaved followers and families.

HINDU SEWAK SANGH.

The Hindu Mahasabha considers it necessary to found an order of Hindu Sevaks who will devote the whole of their time and energy to the service of the Hindu Samaj and work for the protection and promotion of Hindu interests and further the growth and development of Hindu unity in accordance with the objects and resolutions of the Hindu Mahasabha, and also serve and promote the cause of Cow-Protection. The Mahasabha is further of opinion that in order to give practical shape to the above resolution, a permanent fund be raised with the interest of which the above objects may be carried out.

REMOVAL OF UNTOUCHABILITY.

(a) The Hindu Mahasabha requests all Hindus to remove such restraint as may be existing at present in the way of the so-called untouchable Hindus using public schools, public wells and public roads and attending public meetings.

(b) The Mahasabha further requests the authorities of Hindu temples to provide facilities to the so-called untouchable Hindus for "Deva-Darshan."

SHUDHI.

(a) The Hindu Mahasabha draws the attention of the Hindus of all the provinces in general and those of Bengal, Behar, Assam, Central Province, Gujrat, Madras, and N. W. F. Province in particular and of the Hindu Sabhas of these provinces to the distressful state of Hindus all over the country and in the aforesaid provinces in particular where the numerical defection of Hindus has been and is going on steadily year by year and where non-Hindus convert Hindu boys, girls, and widows to their faiths by offering them all kinds of inducements. This Mahasabha urges the Hindu Sabhas and the Hindus of the above provinces to take steps to take back all converts into the fold of their *Biradaris* and sects after the performance of requisite Prayaschit.

(b) The Mahasabha expresses the opinion that it is perfectly legitimate and proper that those Malkanas, Moolas and Sanyogis, whether they belong to the Rajput, Brahman, Vaishya, Jat, Gujra or any other caste, who have all along followed Hindu customs and whose marriage relations have been pure should be taken back into their castes (*Biradaris*) and sects after requisite Prayaschit in accordance with their respective custom (Maryada.)

The Mahasabha further expresses its satisfaction at some of these people having been taken into their Biradaris and hopes that the Biradaris will welcome them in their fold and will try to take back at a very early date all those who have not been so far re-admitted.

(c) It is further the opinion of the Mahasabha that such non-Hindus as feel reverence for and express faith in Hinduism should be admitted into the Hindu fold.

HINDI LANGUAGE AND NAGARI CHARACTERS.

(a) The Hindu Mahasabha urges that Hindus of all provinces and colonies to learn Hindi language, the *lingua franca* of India, and specially the Nagari script in which all the Hindu scriptures are written. It also enjoins Hindus residing in the provinces where their mother-tongue is Hindi to conduct all their business and keep their accounts in Hindi and trusts that the various Hindu organisations situated in those provinces will conduct the business of their offices in Hindi. This Mahasabha calls upon the various provincial Hindu Sabhas, to make adequate arrangements for teaching Hindi to Hindu boys studying in the Primary Schools of their provinces.

(b) This Mahasabha requests the writers and publishers of Sanskrit books to write and publish them in Devanagari characters instead of their provincial scripts.

HINDU SANGTHAN.

(a) The Hindu Mahasabha calls upon every Hindu to devote himself heart and soul to the sacred work of Hindu Sangthan and to organise Hindu Sabhas in every village and town with a view to carry out the Objects and Resolutions of the Hindu Mahasabha.

(b) The Mahasabha expects every Provincial Hindu Sabha and all Hindu Leaders to establish Hindu Sabhas during this year in places where they do not exist at present.

CELEBRATION OF GITA-DAY.

(a) That with a view to strengthen the Hindu Community by infusing one life, one spirit and one knowledge among all its members, the Hindu Mahasabha calls upon Hindus of all castes and sects, male or female, to read or hear carefully the second chapter of Shrimad Bhagwat Gita or its translation in Hindi at least once on every Ekadashi Day. In case, they do not know Hindi, they should read or hear its translation in their own mother-tongue and try to learn Hindi as soon as possible for this purpose.

(b) that Gita Day be celebrated throughout the country on Shukla Ekadashi of Margshirs every day.

COW-PROTECTION.

The Hindu Mahasabha is deeply pained to note the horrible slaughter of cows which is going on in fearfully large numbers in this country. It enjoins the Hindus to take the following measures to stop it:—

(a) Every Hindu should make it a point not to allow any cow to fall into the hands of the butchers.

(b) Old and barren cows should be sent to Goshalas or to jungles and Indian States where cow slaughter is legally prohibited.

(c) Landholders and Zamindars should be requested to set apart sufficient grazing lands for cows in their estates and villages and to restore the same where they have been converted into agricultural lands. The Mahasabha requests the Government not to charge revenue from such lands.

(d) The Sabha requests all Hindus to stop money transactions with the butchers and asks Hindu Sabhas and Biradaris to exercise control over the sale of cows in their localities with a view to save them from going into the hands of the butchers and to inflict suitable social punishment on those who may go against this injunction.

(e) The Mahasabha asks those who give cows to Brahmans as well as the Brahmans who receive them as gifts to be careful to see that no cow goes to or is received by any person who is unable to feed her.

(f) Those who wish to dedicate bulls should do so only when they have made proper arrangements for their feeding and protection and een then they should dedicate bulls of superior quality only.

(g) The Sabha requests every Hindu to restrict the use of leather as much as possible.

(2) In the opinion of the Mahasabha cows are slaughtered not only for the sake of meat but for the sake of hides and fat also and the use of leather of a slaughtered cow is an incentive to its slaughter. The Mahasabha consequently appeals to all Hindus to use only such shoes as are made of the leather of animals which have died a natural death, and requests the Hindu dealers in hides to supply in large number shoes made of such leather only so as to make them accessible to the Hindu public. The Sabha further requests the Hindu mill-owners not to use fat for sizing their clothes but to employ other substitutes in its place.

(3) The Mahasabha regrets to note that the milkmen of large towns disgracefully ill-treat their cows which renders them sterile in their youth and thus leads them to the slaughter-houses. They also kill their calves for their selfish ends. The Maha Sabha, therefore appeals to the Managers of the various Goshalas and Pinjrapoles in the country to convert their institutions into dairies and to send the old, weak and dry cows into such jungles and grazing lands where the expense of keeping them is comparatively very little, and to improve the breed of their cows by pairing them with bulls of superior and selected quality and thus to increase their milk yielding capacity to such an extent that it may become economically unprofitable and impossible for any one to slaughter cows.

ORPHANAGES AND WOMEN'S HOMES.

The Mahasabha enjoins all its branches throughout the country to keep a watch over and take proper care of unprotected Hindu orphans, widows, women and girls of their locality and to open orphanages and women's Homes wherever necessary for their shelter.

COUNCIL ELECTIONS

The Hindu Mahasabha confirms and adopts the resolution of its Working Committee passed at Simla on the 23rd August, 1925, to the effect "That Hindu Sabhas should not put forward candidates for election but in case of an apprehension that any candidate is undesirable for and will be harmful to Hindu interests, it should be the duty of Hindu voters to oppose such candidates."

The Mahasabha authorises its Working Committee to take, in consultation with provincial Hindu Sabhas and having regard to conditions obtaining in different provinces, all proper steps to safeguard Hindu interests, including the running of its own candidates where necessary.

This Mahasabha requests and expects all political parties in the Legislatures so to arrange their party programme and work as to leave members of the different religious communities free to vote on matters affecting their own particular community.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION.

The Hindu Mahasabha is emphatically of opinion (1) that as the principle of Communal Representation and separate electorates, far from bringing the different communities together, has proved a serious hindrance to the growth of national feeling and to the smooth working of Municipal, District, Provincial and National representative institutions, it is the duty of Hindu politicians of all shades of political opinion to make a determined stand against this vicious principle.

2. That under no circumstances will be Hindu Community accept any piecemeal revision of the Lucknow Pact in favour of any particular community.

3. That in any future scheme of provincial autonomy or responsible Self Government an express clause be inserted declaring it illegal for any provincial Government to discriminate by caste and creed in respect of acquisition of civic rights or posts in public services

REFORMS IN N. W. F. PROVINCE.

Whereas the administration of the N. W. F. Province was separated from the Punjab with the express object of bringing it directly under the Government of India and whereas the safety of India from foreign aggression and also the protection of non-Muslim inhabitants of that province require that the administration of that province should continue to be an All-India concern and whereas there is a large deficit in the finances of that province which is made good by the Central Government.

The Mahasabha is strongly opposed to the proposal to convert the administration of that province into a separate province under the Government of India Act is of opinion that it should continue to remain under the direct administration of the Central Government.

PROCESSIONAL MUSIC AND ARATI.

The Hindu Mahasabha regrets to note that cases of unwarrantable ieterferetce with the observance of Hindu religious rites, ceremonies and festivals and taking out of religious and other processions are becoming of frequent occurrence in the country. The Hindu Mahasabha is of opinion that in the circumstances of the situation it is clearly the duty f every Hindu and Hindu organisation to take every such concerted and legitimate step as may be necessary to ensure that Hindu shall be free as heretofore to observe their festivils and to perform their religious rites and ceremonies without molestation by any one.

(b) The Hindu Mahasabha calls upon all Provincial and local Hindu Sabhas to render all necessary guidance and assistance to Hindus at places where their rights are interfered with, in all legitimate steps they might take to prevent such interference.

THE NEXT SESSION.

Resolved that the 10th Session of the Hindu Mahasabha be held next year at Patna (Behar).

SIKH GENERAL MEETING.

ADJOURNED SINE DIE.

AMRITSAR, March 29.

The Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee has issued the following statement with regard to a recent general meeting:—

The meeting was held at the Akal Takht in response to the requisition of twelve members of the newly-set-up Akali Party who, finding themselves in a hopeless minority, began to create disturbance at the meeting and flouted all efforts of the President to restore order and even insulted him. Eventually the President had to adjourn the house "sine die", the Akali Party did not allow the resignation of Sardar Badur Mehtab Singh from the presidentship of the S. G. P. C. to be discussed nor the election of the new president to be held.—A. P.

SWAMI PARAMANAND.

CALCUTTA CITIZENS' ADDRESS,

CALCUTTA, March 27.

Swami Paramandand, president of the Vedanta Society of America was presented with an address of welcome this evening by the citizens of Calcutta on the occasion of his visit to India after twenty years. Replying Swamiji urged India not to pay only lip-homage to their spiritual heritage but to practise it in life. His experience abroad had taught him that India could not remain isolated but must go abroad in a spirit of humility to realise her destiny.—F.P.I.

CONVERSIONS.

BILL FOR COMPULSORY REGISTRATION

POONA, Mar. 29.

Doctor R. P. Paranjpye, M L C, is understood to have drafted a bill providing for the compulsory registration of conversions for which he had pleaded in his presidential address to the Lucknow session of the National Liberal Federation. The bill is now in the hands of his legal advisers, and will probably be introduced in the Bombay Legislative Council during its next session.—A.P.

MAHARASHTRA AND COMING ELECTIONS

POONA, Mar. 29.

The Executive Committee of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee held its meeting here yesterday at which it was resolved to carry out the decisions of the All-India Congress Committee meeting held at Delhi. Accordingly instructions have been issued to all subordinate committees that an organised effort is to be made to strenghten the Congress Committee and enrol new members. Congress members are specially advised to get themselves enrolled in the electoral rolls in view of the coming elections.A. P.

"VICTORY DAY"

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI March 27.

The Muslims of Karachi celebrated the "Victory Day" in commemoration of Mohamed Bin Kassim enthusiastically. All the Muslim institutions were closed in honour of the event and prayers were offered in several mosques after Salatul Jamma for the soul of Mohamed Binkassim who brought the word of Allah and the teachings of the great Prophet to India.

A mass meeting of the Muslims was held under the auspices of the Jamiattab Liqul Islam in the Khakiquedina Hall on Friday.

A Barisal message says:—"Sanction for the prosecution of Mr. B. D. Sing, Supervisor of Messrs. The Singer Sewing Machine Company, has been given by Mr. Benodelall Ghose, Deputy Magistrate, on the charge of giving false evidence in a case against Debendranath Das, canvasser of the said Company."

ALLEGED EXCESS FARE.

SUIT AGAINST TRAMWAY CO.

On Friday last before the Ag: Fifth Judge, Mr. Indranarayan Brijmohanlal, at the Small Causes Court, hearing began of the suit filed by Mr. Lakhmidas Raoji Tairsee against the Bombay Tramway Company.

The plaintiff's case was that oi 3rd August, 1923, he was travelling with three other friends in the defendant Company's tramcar, from the General Post Office to Tank Bunder. The conductor in charge of the tramcar charged him an anna and a half for each of the four tickets that the plaintiff purchased, which plaintiff paid under protest. Plaintiff in this suit sought to recover from the defendant the sum of two annas, being the excess fare, paid by him as he contended that the legal and proper fare was one anna per ticket. Plaintiff also sought to recover a further sum of Rs. 5 as damages sustained by him by reason of the wrongful act of the defendant Company, the said sum being fees paid by him to a firm of solicitors for a notice addressed to the defendant Company.

PLAINTIFF'S CONTENTION.

After Mr Tairsee was examined, Mr. Davar, who represented him, in the course of his arguments referred to Section 15 in the Deed of Concession made with the defendant company which empowered the Company to charge tolls, fares, etc., with the previous sanction of the Corporation. He further contended that this extra charge of an anna charged by the defendant Company was not legal as it had not received the previous sanction of the Corporation. The defendant Company in their letter dated 27th July, 1923, applied for sanction for the extension of the tram lines towards Tank Bunder. They mentioned in that letter that they would not charge any special fare and that they would propose to charge one and half anna on the new extension as they charged on the line north of Lalbag. The Corporation by their resolution dated 9th August, 1923, sanctioned the proposed extension but did not mention anything regarding the charge of one and a half anna. Mr. Davar contended that as there was no express sanction given to the defendant Company for charging one and a half anna on this new line the charge recovered by them from the plaintiff was illegal and therefore irrecoverable. He further contended that the Corporation by their resolution dated 4th November, 1922, informed the defendant Company that they should discontinue charging one and a half anna on this new line as it had not received their sanction.

DEFENDANT'S CASE.

Mr. Caroe, of Messrs. Craigie Blunt and Caroe, who represented the defendant, stated in the course of his argument that the Corporation by their resolution dated 9th August, 1923, gave implied sanction to the proposal of the defendant Company for charging extra fare on the new line. That the defendant Company expended money on the construction of the new line on the strength of the sanction and that the Corporation were stopped from saying now that they had not given any sanction. He further contended that the plaintiff had not paid the extra fare under protest and that plaintiff was not therefore entitled to sue for the refund thereof. Mr. Caroe had not finished his arguments when the Court rose for the day.

The case was adjourned to the 10th April.

MUSLIMS' PROTEST MEETING.

At a public meeting of the Mahomedans of Bombay held on Saturday last in the Hamidia Mosque, Pydhownee, Bombay, protests against the insulting language used by the Editor of the "Gujerat," in its last issue of the Prophet Mahomed and to take steps for the prevention of such attacks against Islam in future, when Moulavi Shah Suleman Phulvari Saheb presided.

The following resolutions were then carried unanimously:—

This public meeting of Mahomedans protests against the insulting language used of their Prophet by Mr. Kanayalal Munshi in the last issue of the "Gujerat," a monthly magazine edited by him, and warns him that he should refrain in future from using such painful language for the Mussalmans and their savants of Islam and asks him to make amends for the mistake done by him.

This public meeting abhors the attitude of non-Moslem authors, who attack Islamic history, civilization and religion, and if they did not change their attitude, they would be responsible for any breach of peace due to that instigation.

This public meeting brings to the notice of the Government that it should take action against such newspapers and writers under Section 153 (A) of the Indian Penal Code.

A resolution was also passed appointing a committee to invite the attention of the Muslim leaders to such attacks in non-Moslem newspapers under the auspices of the "Muslim Sahitya Mandal" (Muslim Literary Society) and to take the necessary steps.

LABOUR OFFICE DIRECTORSHIP ABOLISHED.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

"A resolution of Government states:—The question of the abolition of the post of Director, Labour Office, has for some time past engaged the attention of Government. Government have now decided that the post of the Director should be abolished from 1st March, 1926, the date from which the leave granted to Mr. G. Findlay Shirras (the incumbent of the post) expired. The work of the Labour Office should be entrusted to the Director of Information who should be styled 'Director of Information and Labour Intelligence.'"

H. E. the Governor, Viscountess Goschen and party will leave Madras on the 2nd April for Octacamund.—A. P.

INDIAN MERCHANTS AND IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

MR. BILLIMORIA'S CANDIDATURE.

BOMBAY, Mar. 29.

At the request of several friends, Mr. S. B. Billimoria has decided to stand as a candidate for the Improvement Committee of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust as a representative of the Indian Merchants' Chamber.—A.P.

WELCOME TO LORD IRWIN.

EXCHANGE OF GREETINGS.

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—

The following telegrams have been exchanged: From: His Excellency Sir Henry Lawrence, Acting Governor of Bombay.

To: The Rt. Hon. Lord Irwin, P. and O. s.s. "Moultan," c/o Political Resident Aden:—

On behalf of the Bombay Presidency I tender to your Excellencies a cordial welcome on your arrival within its limits. We look forward with the greatest pleasure to greeting your Excellencies in person and ask you to accept our most sincere wishes for your success and happiness in India.

From: The Right Hon. Lord Irwin,

To: His Excellency Sir Henry Lawrence

Lady Irwin and I are much touched by the cordial message of welcome which your Excellency has to-day sent us on behalf of the Bombay Presidency. While deeply regretting Sir Leslie Wilson's absence, and the cause that has made it necessary, we look forward with keen anticipation to the opportunity of meeting on our arrival in India your Excellency and other distinguished representatives of your great Province.

LORD READING'S VICEROYALTY.

"FAILURE WRIT LARGE."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, March 29.

A day before the Viceroy leaves the historic city of Delhi the "Hindustan Times" the only English daily in the Imperial Capital, surveying in its leading columns Lord Reading's viceroyalty, says, that for six long years he has held office and has assiduously shattered the expectations reposed in him when he arrived. They should have expected that justice would have been inviolate during the authority of one who never ceased to conjure by justice. In the case of Lord Reading even equivocal merit was wanting. What with the systematic certification and yielding of Lee loot, the felonisation of great patriots, attempt to make Indians aliens within the geographical borders of their own land, happenings in the Punjab and other teeming instances of resolute hostility to the welfare and progress of the country, failure was writ large across the unhappy period of Lord Reading's administration. Who could forget the reprobate way in which he promulgated the Bengal Ordinance

AN ANAEMIC FORMCLA.

Which historian, tracing the developments of 1921 and after could omit to notice the scandalous use of legal measures to improper purposes? The paper proceeds to say that he, who could have revolutionised the situation by a hearty and straightforward response to the bid made by Deshbandhu Das at Faridpur has to march out mumbling an anaemic formula. It was regrettable, but statesmanship and Lord Reading had been at loggerheads. The paper, however, adds that on the South African issue the retiring Viceroy has transcended himself and spoken honourably.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, Mar. 29.

In the share market in jutes a holiday feeling prevailed in the speculative market during the early session and only a small business took place at about unchanged prices. Later, a steadier feeling was evidenced and a fair turnover was concluded. In coals Bengal found sellers at lower figures, likewise Raneegunge which were marked down considerably. Teas were steady, a small number of shares only having changed hands. In miscellaneous there was not much interest taken in this section. In rubbers a fair business was reported at steady prices. Government securities continued firm. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—3 1|2 per cent. Government paper Rs. 74|5, 5 per cent. bonds 1933 102|14, 5 per cent. loan 1945-55 104|9, 6 per cent. bonds 1926 100|15, do 1930 105|8.

Banks:—Central Bank of India 23, Imperial Bank fully paid 1,480.

Railways:—Ahmadpur Katwa Railway 64|8, Sara Seraganj Railway 90.

Cottons:—Bowreah Cotton ord. 245, do pref. 100.

Jutes:—Anglo India pref. 118, Auckland ord. 179, do pref 107, Cheviot 216|8, Clive 28|9, Craig 4|8, Delta 412|8, Empire 40, Fort Gloster 683|8, Fort William 240, Gourepore pref 104, Howrah 30|10, Hukumchand ord 8|8, Kamarhatty 460, Kinnison 843|8, Lansdowne 217|8, National 23|12, Northbrook 40|2, Orient 165, Presidency 6|3, Standard 342, Waverly 6|8.

Coals:—Bengal 462|8, Burrakur 17|8, Minto 13|12, Raneegunge 21.

Miscellaneous:—Muchai Tin ord 50, Hooghly Flour 33|4, B I Corporation 4, Achard and Co. 18|4, Firpo Ltd. 9|8, Calcutta Tramways 14, Indian Wood Products 7, Assam Saw Mills and Timber Re. 1, Bengal Assam Steamship ord 194, Cawnpore Sugar 22.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and thirtyone thirtyseconds pence and demand bills were one shilling six pence.—A.P.

NATIONAL FEDERATION CONFERENCE.

TO BE HELD IN BOMBAY IN EASTER WEEK.

BOMBAY, March 29.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas writes:—

The Conference of the proposed National Federation convened by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, and Dr. Annie Besant will take place on the 2nd and 5th April in Bombay at China Baug at 3 p.m. Those invited are requested to attend.

Dr. Besant will arrive in Bombay from Madras in the morning of 2nd April.—A. P.

NATIONALIST CONFERENCE.

IS SIR PC. RAY A CONVENER?

BOMBAY, March 9.

Mr. C. Y. Chintamani writes to the Press:—

I was surprised to read in this morning's "Bombay Chronicle" a Calcutta telegram reporting Sir Prafulla Ray as having expressed in a letter to "The Forward" surprise at the use of his name as one of the conveners of the forthcoming Nationalist Conference. His name was used because of the following telegram dated Calcutta, March 20, which I received on March 21:—

"Gladly join convener. Prafulla Ray."—A P.

BOMBAY ELECTORAL ROLLS.

NON-BRAHMINS' GRIEVANCES.

POONA, March 29.

Mr. Ball, Collector of Poona, gave an interview to the deputation led by Mr. K. S. Gupte, Pleader, which placed before him the grievances of non-Brahmans of Poona with regard to the preparation of electoral rolls for the Poona City constituency for the forthcoming Bombay Council Elections. The attention of the Collector was drawn to the printed forms which are to be filled in by those who desire to have their names entered in the electoral rolls and which are being circulated by Rao Bahadur L. J. Apte, Municipal President. It was urged that they created an impression that he was invested with the authority to revise the electoral rolls. The Collector promised to order the necessary changes in the forms. He made it clear that Rao Bahadur Apte was simply assisting in the preparation of the preliminary list of voters. He was not invested with the power to revise the rolls. The suggestion that wall-posters should be put in prominent places to invite the attention of the public to the preliminary lists which were to be placed in certain centres for public inspection was accepted. It was brought to the notice of the Collector that public notices in connection with Council elections were being inserted in Brahmin vernacular papers only and he agreed to put them in non-Brahmin newspapers also.—A. P.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav, Minister of Education, presided over the annual prize distribution of the Grant Medical College in the Anatomy Theatre on Monday evening before a large gathering of students and the college staff. After Captain Bhatia, Dean of the College, presented the report of the last year, Hon. Mr. Jadhav distributed the prizes to the successful students.

In the course of his speech the Chairman expressed his satisfaction at the progress made by the College during the last year.

The Grant Medical College, he said, suffered greatly in the past from want of sufficient accommodation and he was glad to say that the opening of the Sunderdas College had relieved the congestion a great deal. The high efficiency of the College was due to the excellent work done by the members of the I. M. S. and it was very gratifying that the system of honorary service by the leading medical practitioners of the city had proved so successful. The mantle of Capt. Bhatia had now fallen on Dr. Nadgir as Dean and he was sure he would prove a success.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY SEAT.

MR. A. T. GIDVANI A CANDIDATE.

HYDERABAD (Sind), March 29.

Acharya Gidvani has sent an application to the Sindh Provincial Congress Committee offering himself as a candidate for the University seat in the Bombay Legislative Council.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF FASCIST REGIME.

SGR. MUSSOLINI'S SPEECH.

LONDON, March 29.

Rome.—Addressing a crowd on the occasion of the Seventh Anniversary of Fascismo, Signor Mussolini discussing the accomplishments of the Fascist regime said: "It is absolutely logical that in the outside world democratic liberalism and plutocratic clannishness which are without any country should be against us. To responsible authorities of the Foreign States we say: 'You will have to go through what we have gone through. If you want to live, you must do away with garrulous parliamentary institutions and give authority to the executive power. If you wish to live you must face the gravest problem of the century—the relations between Capital and Labour.' This problem has been completely solved by Fascismo by putting Capital and Labour on equality before the common objective of prosperity and greatness of the nation."—Reuter.

ONE MORE PROTEST.

"Cronicle" Photo.
Mr. K. F. Nariman addressing the very large public gathering held on Saturday last at the Congress House, Bombay, to protest against the policy of the Government of Bombay with regard to the Development schemes.

"Bombay Chronicle" photo.
Young girls, under 8, of the School of Indian Music, Prarthna Samaj, conducted by Prof. B. R. Devdhar.

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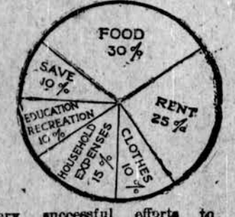

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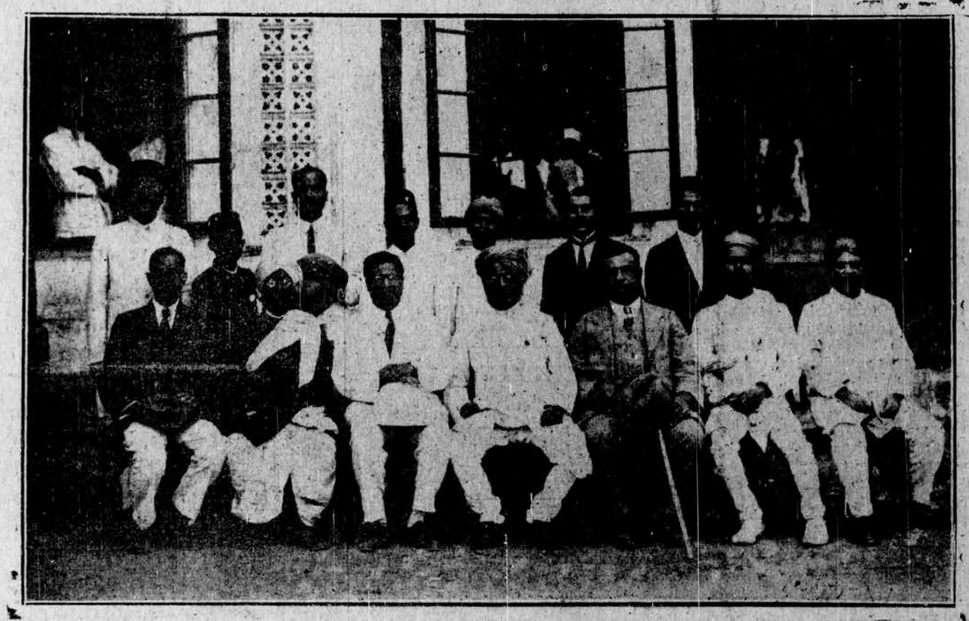
DADAR CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE.



Press Photo Agent.
First Dadar Co-operative Conference held on Saturday last with the Hon. Mr. Jadhav, Minister of Education, in the Chair.

COMPULSORY VACCINATION.

IMPRISONMENT OF SIND CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR.

Miss L. Loat, Secretary, National Anti-Vaccination League, has addressed the following letter to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay:—

Sir,—I am directed to call your Excellency's attention to the following matter. Mr. Jethanand K. Mahta, a merchant of Karachi and an objector to vaccination, was prosecuted within the last few weeks for refusing to have his child vaccinated and tried before the bench of Honorary Magistrates at Karachi. He was fined five rupees and in default of payment was ordered to suffer imprisonment for four days. Mr. Jethanand preferred imprisonment to payment of the fine. He was immediately handcuffed and a friend who had come to witness the proceedings was so distressed at the sight of handcuffs on his friend that he at once paid the fine and got Mr. Jethanand released. My Council believe that your Excellency will agree with them that it was most improper for Mr. Jethanand to be handcuffed. Such tactics against highly respectable persons are cowardly and mean.

It is obvious that an immense amount of sympathy with objectors to vaccination is aroused by this sort of thing and from the point of view of our agitation it might be advisable to encourage it. The experience of this country shows that the handcuffing of prisoners under the Vaccination Acts and their treatment in prison did much to arouse sympathy with our cause. There is no doubt that the Government of India have realised that harsh treatment of anti-vaccinists arouses sympathy as in February, 1918 they addressed a letter to the Government of Bombay pointing out that any undue rigour in the prosecution of persons objecting to vaccination might lead to an undesirable agitation for the introduction of a conscience Clause into the existing legislation. In that letter the Secretary of the Government of India requested the Governor in Council to issue orders to the Commissioner in Sind that no second prosecution should be launched under the Vaccination Act except with the sanction of the Governor in Council. My Council feel that the handcuffing of a respectable merchant before taking him to prison in default of a fine is worse than the launching of a second prosecution against a defaulter under the Vaccination Acts. They, therefore, earnestly request your Excellency to investigate this matter and to give instructions that in future only persons who may be dangerous should be handcuffed.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

L. LOAT,
Secretary.

THE SYRIAN MANDATE.

MOVE TO EXTEND ANY INQUIRY TO PALESTINE.

A Geneva message dated March 2nd says:—A request that the operation of the entire Mandates' systems in all territories should be investigated by the League's Commission was made by a representative of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Arab Congress in a note addressed to Sir Eric Drummond to-day. The claim for investigation is based upon the contention that the Mandates' Commission at Rome established a precedent in reviewing the Syrian appeals regarding the situation in Syria, as well as the report of M. Jouvenel, thereby extending their jurisdiction.

Conditions in Palestine are described as being not in accord with Arab aspirations under the Mandate, and the claim is made that such revelations as the Syrians forced through warfare other peaceful mandated people are entitled to make without resorting to bloodshed. The appeal states that if the League consents to the sending of a Commission of Inquiry to Syria it must investigate the condition of Palestine simultaneously.

ALLEGED HARASSMENT OF MOSQUE KEEPER.

DELHI, Mar. 27.

It is alleged that for some time past, some Hindu youths were frequenting an old Mosque in the neighbourhood of the Hindu temples near the Calcutta Gate Road on the way to the river Jamna. It is further alleged that they harassed the keeper of the mosque and succeeded in driving him away.

A report was made at the police station on 24th instant that some mattresses and a tub were stolen. The next day another report was made at the Police Station that someone had written the word "Om" on the arches of the mosque with red paste (Sindur.)

The police had the place carefully watched by detectives and arrested three Hindus this morning. They are Bishan Sarup, Babu Ram and Amar Nath (a boy of ten). The fourth suspect Cheranji is absconding.

HOUSE SEARCH.

The houses of all the accused were searched but nothing incriminating was found. Statements of a Hindu Panwala and a sweeper (witnesses) together with that of Amar Nath (accused) had been recorded before the City Magistrate. Amar Nath being a minor had been let off while the other two are in policy custody.

Bail has been refused.

The city is quiet.—A. P.

WHERE EAST MEETS WEST.

NEED FOR CULTURAL UNITY.

"The Manchester Guardian" of 26th February writes:—

Few lines of verse are more often quoted or more easily abused in quotation than Mr. Kipling's announcement that East and West can never meet. It is good to know that Lord Irwin, who is now attending farewell celebrations before he goes East to take up his enormous responsibilities as Viceroy of India, does not share this view of two cultures which must keep up their separation with the cold constancy of parallel lines. Of course, the approach to a full cultural sympathy between civilisations which are neither simple in themselves nor derived from common elements is bound to be difficult. Not long ago the great Indian poet, Rabindranath Tagore, explained with great lucidity in our columns the barriers that impeded the access of English critics, however sympathetic, to complete comprehension of the cultivated Indian mind. Lord Irwin yesterday expressed his faith in the power of education as a bridge-builder between two different modes of creed and conduct, and it is interesting in this connection to remember how much both countries have gained by the fact that Lord Macaulty's policy of recruiting the Indian Civil Service from the best educated young men of their time has been consistently followed. The common idea of the I.C.S., largely founded on Mr. Kipling's stories and poems, does full justice to the ardours and endurances of strangers in a strange land often faced with ugly situations in lonely places, and always with the menace of the climate and its consequent pests. There is another side to this picture, and that is the vigorous sympathy with which the official applied himself to the study of Indian culture and practice as a supplement to his routine in office or law-court. Young men going straight from an English University to lonely stations and themselves cut off from many of the intellectual interests which had hitherto been the stimulus and relaxation of their lives. But the best of them, being men of active mind, find a new pleasure under new service by their pursuit of local lore and their study of the Oriental attitude to life. The fruit of this lies not only on the library shelf but in the making of friendships which have done much to mitigate the chilly atmosphere of a merely administrative union of the races. The State of India is troubled, but the troubles would certainly be worse if our officialism had derived more from the army and less from the universities. What education has done in the past with the races in separation it should certainly improve and increase as the racial distinction is diminished in the country.

NAGPUR MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE.

RESOLUTION AGAINST SWARAJIST OBSTRUCTION DEFEATED.

NAGPUR, Mar. 27.

At a meeting of the Nagpur Municipal Committee held for the consideration of the next year's budget, Mr. Bhawani Shankar Niyogi presiding, Mr. Mandlekar, a municipal councillor, moved an amendment that those who believe in the policy and programme of indiscriminate obstruction of throwing out the Government budget and with a view to enable such believers to complete the unfinished work of the Swarajists in the C. P. Council, should not accept Government grants and loans.

In moving the amendment Mr. Mandlekar said that he was not bound to vote for the amendment. The amendment was put to vote and it was declared lost only Mr. Deo voting for the amendment. The mover and the seconder of the amendment abstained from voting.—A. P.

EX-KING MANOEL.

EFFORT TO UNITE MONARCHISTS IN PORTUGAL.

A Lisbon message dated March 3rd says: Much interest has been roused here by the publication of a message from ex-King Manoel to those who have remained faithful to him since the proclamation of a Republic in 1910. The message has not yet been published in full; what is chiefly of interest meanwhile is its attitude to the Parliamentary system, and, therefore, towards the Integralists and younger Monarchists, whose rejection of Constitutionalism (which rejection the King refused to sanction) had bitterly divided the Monarchists Party.

The message includes the following sentence: "Elections to-day are indispensable, but the nation may reasonably demand something more than the existing Parliamentary system, which has failed." This sentence corresponds with the national feeling and may unite the Monarchists, since the failure of recent Parliaments is evident. The ex-King's message indicates a middle way.

MANDALAY HUNGER-STRIKE

LABOUR CRITISCISM.

The "New Leader" writes:—

As far back as January 26 the Indian Assembly carried a resolution which called for a general amnesty for political prisoners, especially those imprisoned without trial. Next month this issue became urgent. A hunger-strike was begun by the twenty-five political prisoners in Mandalay Jail. These men are suspects, arrested under the Bengal Ordinance (to which the Labour Government unhappily gave its sanction), who have never been tried. They include, with other well-known and respected men, the Chief Executive Officer of the Calcutta Corporation. Their reason for adopting this extreme form of protest is given as "general ill-treatment."

Is the charge true, or rather is it probable? To judge of that there is the evidence given before the Jail Committee in 1919-20. A British officer, Colonel Mulvaney, who was Superintendent of Alipore Jail, told that Committee:

(1) that political prisoners were systematically ill-treated, and

(2) that he was forced to publish false reports about their conditions.

The news from Mandalay led to yet another debate in the Indian Legislative Assembly, and once more a motion on behalf of the prisoners was carried by an overwhelming majority. One reads without conviction the statement of the Home Member that conditions have improved since Colonel Mulvaney gave evidence. Then why are these prisoners hunger-striking? We trust that the Labour Party will demand the release of these suffering men.

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I hie me forth into the rain and have much wetness thrust upon me
Dinner with G soon cheered me he being a man of few words and fine whisky
Which accounted, I suppose for a sense of extreme well-being and ineffable peace, from which I was aroused by Grandfather in the corner chiming the hour of midnight G. stirred, pulled out his chain until his Gold "SPECIAL" appeared, looked at it, at Grandfather, at me, nodded and drowsed off again.
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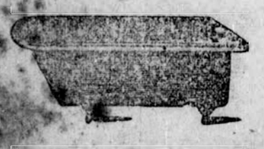

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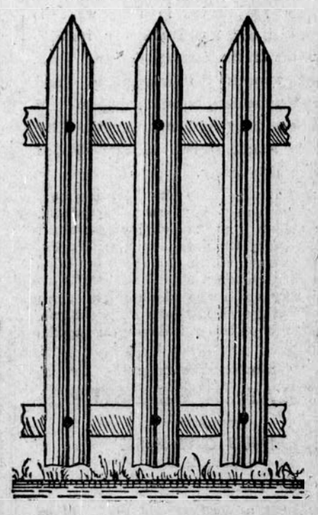

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"PERILS OF LETHARGY."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your editorial columns to-day, you have referred to the lethargy of the Bombay P. C. C. in regard to the general elections in November next. The chief blame for this should, I think, be laid on the shoulders of the Nationalist members who are either in the local Council or in the Assembly and who though resident in the city do not take any interest in the affairs of the P.C.C. The only M.L.C., as far as I know, who is a member of the B.P.C.C. is Mr. B. T. Desai who recently "walked in" and "walked out" of the Bombay Council. In other provinces such as Bengal, Andhra and Tamil Nadu both the Swarajya Party and the Congress are functioning as one body and they contain several M.L.C.'s. The same defect is visible in the matter of congratulating the Swarajists on their "Walk-out." While meetings have been held in other provinces, our local P.C.C. is perhaps still considering whether any such meeting should be held. There are about 35 to 40 Nationalists in the Corporation but very few appear to be Congress members and members of either the ward committees or the P.C.C. In Calcutta and Madras you find that the Swarajist Corporators are taking active part in the Congress affairs. One of the wards which has as many as eight Nationalists on the Corporation has recently closed its Congress office and handed over charge to the B.P.C.C. who are aranging to resuscitate it. The position in respect of other ward committees also is none the better. According to the Municipal Commissioner's notification, fresh applications for enrolment as voters should reach his office before the 1st April and to date no efforts seems to have been taken by the B.P.C.C. to increase the number of voters on the roll. Of course applications can be made after the 1st April to the Small Cause Court Judge but that is a more difficult affair and the ordinary voter who never cared to merely notify the Municipal Commissioner is not going to take the trouble of presenting his application at the Small Cause Court. Let us hope your appeal and the return to Bombay of the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel and Mrs. Naidu, will rouse the drooping spirits of both the Congress Committees and Congress men and that we may see some real work being done in the next few months to carry out the Cawnpore Congress mandate with success to all concerned.—Yours, etc.,

R. KRISHNA AIYAR.

Dadar, March 27.

BARODA AFFAIRS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—May I draw your attention to the fact that your Baroda correspondent has given an entirely erroneous and misleading report, regarding my speech delivered on 21st at the time of the public meeting, held near the Nyaya-Mandir to protest against the recent increase of taxes in Baroda? This report has been published in your issue of the 25th instant.

In my speech I had never used any simile having reference to "double teeth of a serpent." In fact, the theory of a serpent having two kinds of teeth is an invention for which the whole credit should be given to your correspondent. So far, I have heard of no other being, excepting an elephant, who ever possessed two kinds of teeth. What I said was that the Government showed a certain kind of 'ladus' (meaning sweet balls) and gave quite a different kind of 'ladus' (sweet balls.) My object in saying so was to show that on the one hand, Government was asking people to improve their physique, while on the other, the same Government was levying taxes on materials that helped to improve the physique. Beyond showing this contradiction, I did not mean anything else. The "Nava Gujarat" and "Sayaj Vijay" the leading local papers have given a correct report of my speech, under reference, in its issue of 22nd instant, a perusal of which will convince you regarding what I have said above.

I have, therefore, to request you to kindly arrange to correct the misunderstanding that is likely to be caused in certain quarters regarding my speech, judged from what has been reported by your correspondent.

Thanking you in anticipation.—Yours etc.

G. Y. MANIKRAO.

Baroda, March 26.

A SEX PUZZLE.

WOMAN MARRIES WOMAN.

Nearly forty years ago, a certain Chinese woman in Calcutta Ching by name who posed from her girlhood up as one belonging to the masculine section married a "Kinkhali" girl. Ching of her own accord earned her livelihood as a barbar and in no time, she made a name in that profession.

The fun is that the "Kinkhali" girl who easily came to know that her so-called "husband" belonged to the same sex as she does, still retained her fidelity and devotion to her "husband." They all along lived on terms of closest friendship. The "wife" did not care to give out the secret.

They had no issues! In course of time, the wife died. Ching took the death of his (?) wife to heart so much so that Ching was practically knocked down by the sad bereavement of the wife.

Eventually, Ching died of a fatal disease, in course of which this secrecy came to light. Thus after 74 years, Ching stood before the world exposed as woman who passed her whole life silently by showing off what she was not.—"Forward."

THE KING OF THE HEDJAZ.

IBN SAUD'S CAREER.

Mr. H. St. J. B. Philby writes "The Times" to point out that Ibn Saud, the new King of the Hejaz, is only 45 years of age, not 60 as stated in the biographical notice published in "The Times" of January 12.

Mr. Philby remarks that Ibn Saud's age is "a factor of some importance, seeing that the prospects of peace and prosperity in Arabia depend largely on the length of time he lives to preside over its destinies. His father is still alive and cannot be much more than 70—he was said by Palgrave to have been a boy of 12 in 1863." Mr. Philby adds:—

"It is scarcely correct to describe Ibn Saud's father and his family as 'penniless' during their sojourn as guests of Sheikh Mubarak of Koweit. They were not rich, but they were certainly not paupers, and they had with them at Koweit a considerable retinue of faithful followers, who provided volunteers for the desperate venture which in 1901 laid the foundations of Ibn Saud's subsequent fortunes. It is surely a mistake to represent that little and historic force as a 'handful of hired camels and borrowed mamluks.'

"Again, it is scarcely correct to represent the Hashimites as 'allies of the Shammar', who were, of course, in alliance with the Turks during the Great War. Nor was Ibn Saud altogether quiescent, for in August, 1918, his operations against the Shammar culminated in a battle near Hail. Those operations were undertaken at the instance of the British Government. . . .

"Again, Ibn Saud did not kill the Emir Talal Ibn Rashid, who was, in fact, never Emir of the Shammar. Saud Ibn Abdul Aziz was ruler of Hail from 1908 till 1920, when he was assassinated by Abdullah Ibn Talal, who was immediately killed on the spot by the Emir's slaves. Abdullah Ibn Mitab succeeded to the vacant Emirate and threw Muhammad Ibn Talal, the assassin's brother, into prison. In the summer of 1921 Abdullah Ibn Mitab took refuge with Ibn Saud, and his prisoner was released to succeed him as Emir and to surrender Hail to Ibn Saud in August. Both the last two rulers of Hail are now Ibn Saud's 'guests' at Riyadh."

THE LOST ART OF CONVERSATION.

WHAT KIND OF PEOPLE TALK WELL!

The decline of the art of conversation is always more or less under discussion. Whether people to-day talk better than those of the Victorian period can be debated without much hope of coming to a practical decision.

"The gentle art of conversation is the revelation of one personality to another, who among the contemplative will refuse to look upon conversation as sacramental? Conversation is our personal style; to the man it is no less important than literary style to the writer," says a leader writer in the "Yorkshire Post."

"And yet it is something more, for its essence, like that of personality, defies definition. In conversation we give much, but we can only give cheerfully when our companion is eager to receive. There must be mutual sympathy and reverence."

Sir George Arthur, M.V.O., writing some weeks ago in the "Evening News" on "Lost Conversation," put the matter very succinctly. He said, in the course of his able contribution.—

"We have seen it classically laid down that the four ingredients necessary for conversation are good material, command of words, imagination, and presence of mind; to these must be added ability to toss the ball of talk easily from one to another. 'She not only could talk herself, she made us talk,' was perhaps the highest tribute paid to the famous conversational powers of Mademoiselle de l'Espinasse.

"A well-known writer has suggested that conversation has faded from lack of culture and lack of prejudice. In these days of highbrow and higher education, of ethical societies and scientific studies, it seems almost blasphemous even to hint at any shortage of culture; there is, however, just this to be said—it was formerly a 'sine qua non' that you should master your subject before you discussed it, and that there is a tendency now to be a Jack of many subjects and a master of none.

The truth may be that conversation as it was known half a century ago is incompatible with modern conditions. Conversation implies leisured hours and a comparatively serene atmosphere. Who can bandy graceful compliments, or thurst and riposte with the rapier of delicate satire, or prove an abstruse question, or challenge an historical precedent when the telephone bell is ringing or the motor horn is hooting, when good old books are unread and good new books are uncut,..... when every moment is a scramble to pick up the moment that has been missed.

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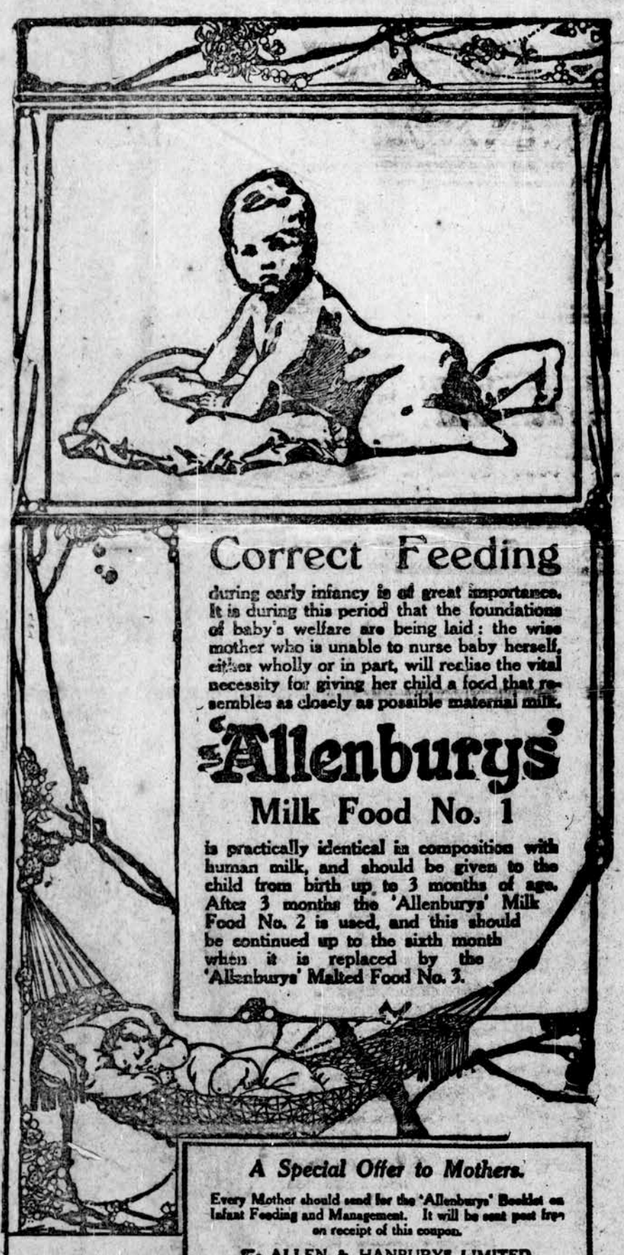

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HIGH COURT APPOINTMENTS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—There are things which a gentleman may think but does not say, still less write. All communal prejudice is not bad and a sectarian may nurse his prejudice against the manner of exercise of Government patronage as much as he pleases, provided he keeps it to himself or for the privacy of intimate conversation. But when matters reach the high water mark, a protest is due, for self-preservation is the law of nature.

In this connection I do not wish your reader to judge harshly so august a body as the high Court for its pampering a very minor community, to the prejudice of major communities in point of equal opportunities. The fact of the matter is simply this:—

There is at present a fairly strong Bar representing all communities. And yet a disapproportionately large share of the limited number of big loaves and fishes on the original and Appellate sides, as well as otherwise within the gift of the Chief Justice and the Judges of High Court have been bestowed upon one minor community.

Out of the nineteen gazetted posts on the Original Side the communal representation is as follows:—Parsis nine; Hindus five; Christians four; and Mahomedans one.

The Prothonotary, the Master in Equity are Parsi. The Administrator-General a Christian (European).

The Assistant Prothonotaries and the Senor Judges' Clerk are Hindus.

Of the four Deputy-Registrars there are three Parsis, and one Christian (European.)

The Deputy Sheriff is a Parsi.

Now on the Appellate Side there are four gazetted posts, out of which the Registrar's post is vacant. Of the remaining three the Dephty Registrar (the "de facto" Registrar) and one of the two Assistant Registrars, are Parsis, the other one being a Hindu.

Besides, the Advocate-General, the Clerk of the Crown, the Chief Translator, not to take into account the Principal of the Government Law College, (a post practically in the gift of a Committee composed of High Court Judges, the Advocate-General, and other lawyers) are all Parsis.

Again, if we look at the non-civilian strength of the High Court, out of seven Judges inclusive of the Chief Justice, there are two Christians (Europeans) two Mahomedans (one of whom has recently resigned) and one a Hindu.

This is not, however, the end It is rumoured that the vacant Mahomedan Judge's post is to be filled up by a Parsi; and that the Advocate-General, the Clerk of the Crown, both Parsis, are going on leave and their acting posts are to be given to Parsis. Further more, the Official Assignee a Christian (European) is also going on leave and his post is to be bestowed upon a Parsi.

You will thus see, Sir, that though there are several capable Mahomedans Advocates practising in the High Court there is only one solitary non-Advocate Mahomedan Assistant Registrar, representing the second biggest community in the highest Tribunal in the Presidency.

May I appeal through your columns to the retiring Chief Justice before he leaves these shores for good to see adequate justice done to Christian, Jewish, Hindu, and Mahomedan practising Advocates at the High Court Bar, at least in filling up the acting posts.—Yours, etc.,

A SECTARIAN.

ADENOIDS AND TONSILS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Recently it was stated in your valued columns that Lt. Col. John Kynastow, R.A.M.C. (Rtd) claims to have proved that in the vast majority of cases of adenoids and enlarged tonsils, surgical interference is quite unnecessary and, therefore, in those cases, certainly unjustifiable and that, as a rule, it is within the competence of medical treatment rightly directed to seek out and remove the cause of the complaint. There are other medical men, observes "Truth" (London), who are of opinion that there is no need to resort to the knife in order to get rid of adenoids and that there is very good reason for believing that considerable success has attended what is known as the Handcock method of dealing with them without any medicaments whatever. It is to this Handcock method that in the present letter I wish to direct attention of readers of the "Chronicle" Mrs. Handcock found that thorough nose blowing, and sneezing followed by deep breathing effected a great improvement in mild and transient engorgements. Many doctors report several successful cases treated by these methods (exercises and nasal drill). Heads of families and those who have the care of children may be interested to know that the lady who treats adenoids and enlarged tonsil troubles by breathing exercises highly spoken of by doctors is Mrs. Handcock 45 Upper Brodsse Street, London W. As enlarged tonsils and adenoids are themselves symptoms of septic envasion of the city of the nose, mouth and throat, great care should be bestowed on keeping the nose, mouth and teeth of the children scrupulously clean. Children should also be sent daily to play and run about in fresh air and sunshine on the sea shore thereby indueing deep breathing through the nose which is a preventive of adenoids and enlarged tonsils and improves the general health in the most extraordinary way.—Yours, etc.

X

INDIANS IN S. AFRICA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall feel obliged if you will kindly insert the following in your valued journal for public information.

The Indians in these parts are fully satisfied with the work done in India by our Deputation sent to India under Dr. Abdul Reheman for the purpose of agitation against the prposed Anti-Asiatic Bill. Similarly the Deputation sent here by the Government of India under Mr. Paddison is at present engaged in tackling that Bill at Cape Town after paying personal visits to and studying the conditions ruling in Transvaal and Natal, and after prolonged consultations between the Union Government and the South African Government the Bill has been referred to the Select Committee during its second reading. This Committee consists of fifteen members, only three of them are likely to raise their voice in favour of the Indians whereas the rest are known to be confirmed anti-Indians; the local Indians, therefore, have no confidence whatever in such a Select Committee. Consequently the Transvaal British Indian Association has appointed a Committee of thirteen under the chairmanship of Mr. Dawood Esmail Patel with full powers to fight constitutionally the proposed Bill and to collect a fund of the same. This latter Committee has already succeeded in collecting about £3,000 from amongst a few contributors and the local Indians have taken up the idea with great zeal and enthusiasm and they are not only willing to subscribe further fund, but also to put up a stiff fight in a constitutional way.

No Indians are going to give evidence before the Select Committee, but it is understood that the Deputation from the Government of India will offer its evidence before that body. The Indians are at present quietly watching the events and awaiting the developments. If there is no satisfactory compromise, the Indians are determined to start the campaign of passive resistance and they have resolved to fight to the bitter end at any cost and sacrifice. It is also gratifying to note that from the cables received from Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, and Maulana Mahomed Ali that our brethren across the seas have also decided to render us every assistance in our fight and we have every hope of support and sympathy from our Indian fellow subjects, and particularly from the leaders like Mahatma Gandhi and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. Mr. Andrews has been doing yeoman service to our cause immediately after his arrival at our end and he has already had a satisfaction of having influenced and actually changed the views of several leading men and even those of the editors of leading newspapers. We are of the firm opinion that nothing would be so effective as a Round Table Conference finally to dispose of this thorny question once for all. On the 23rd of this month all the Indians observed a general *hartal* and gathered together at their respective places of worship and under the guidance of their priests, Maulvies, and Swamies to invoke the blessings of the Almighty and to pray for the abolition of the very law which aims at the extinction of the Indian element in South Africa. The *hartal* was scrupulously observed with absolute cessation of work and thousands of people spontaneously sent out their prayers with that one wish.

It appears from Indian papers recently received that people in India are not only taking great interest in our troubles, but they are collecting a large fund up to Rs 50,000 by way of a practical support to our cause where upon the local British Indian Association has sent one cable to Mahatma Gandhiji and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu thanking the Indians and asking them not to remit any money to South Africa at present until the same is called for by a joint message from the Transvaal British Indian Association and Natal Indian Congress in case these two bodies jointly see the necessity of calling for moneys from India; the idea being that the moneys from India could be well utilised here when there is any necessity for the same. For the present there is no immediate need for any further money than that collected by the Committee above referred to under Mr. D I. Patel. We are inclined to believe that at the present juncture nothing could help our cause so much as a visit from Mahatma Gandhiji if he could be induced to spare himself from India and undertake a journey to South Africa, he being a trusted leader to guide the campaign of Satyagraha in case such an extreme step be found necessary in future.—Yours, etc.,

PATEL.

Johannesburg, Feb. 26.

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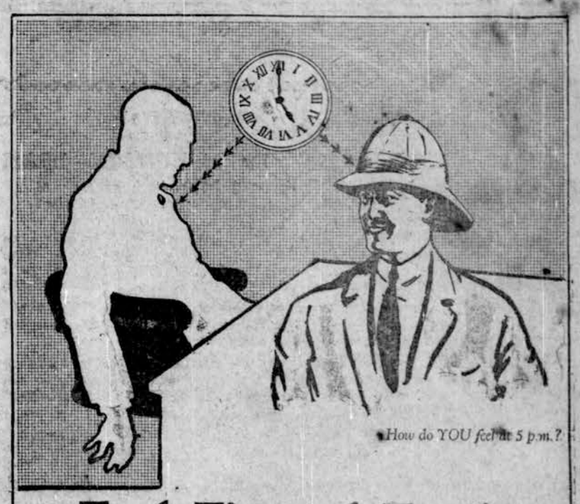

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(1) Mr. Balakrishna Mudaliar, Mitta Zamindar of Marandahalli, Salem Dt., writes under date 17th June, 1925 :—"The Life reading furnished by you last year was carefully examined by me and I found everything correct."

(2) Mr. V. K. Kanthiah, Astrologer of Anuradapuram, Ceylon, writes in his letter 23-5-25 :—"I was greatly astonished to find your answers correct, to the questions I have asked you. I have also recommended you to all my friends."

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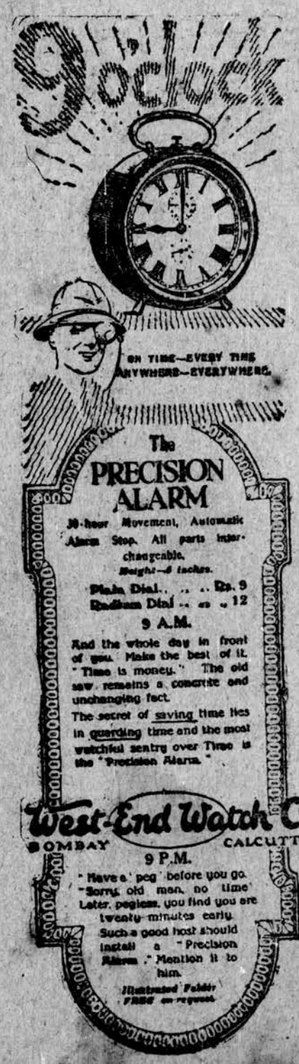
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